The Literary Digest

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Mrs. C. W. Daniels
McCullagh
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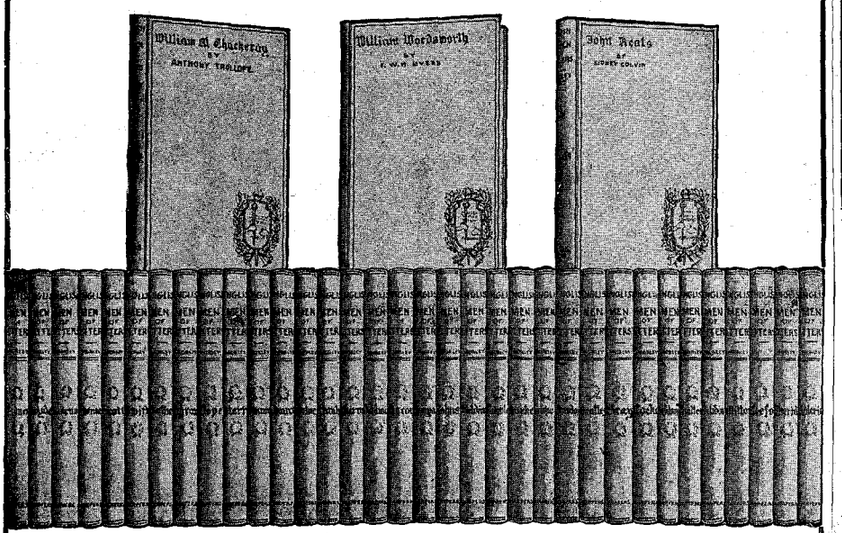

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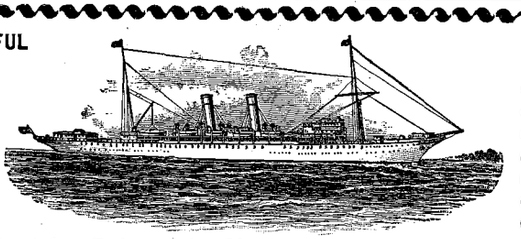

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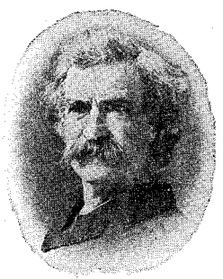

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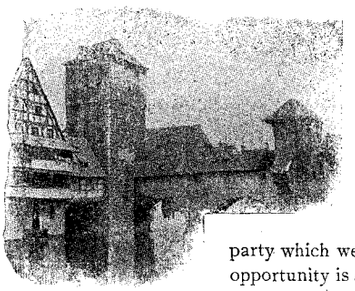

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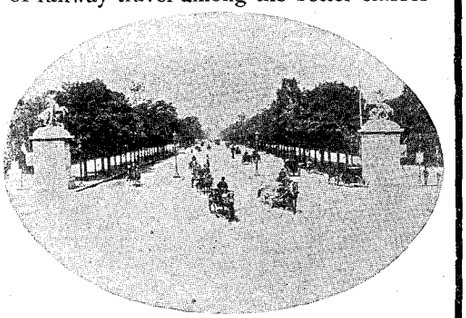

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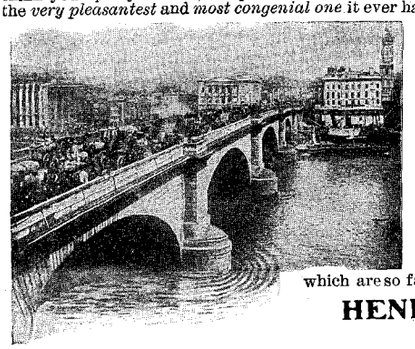
Letters from those who traveled in our Tours last Summer

Miss Ella F. Keyes, Fall River, Mass., writes: "I am perfectly willing for you to publish my opinion, in regard to the tour of 1900, as given in my letter to you (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 23) and will further add to what I have already said, that I have traveled quite a little throughout the United States, have been connected with ten different excursion parties, and think your party of 1900, composed of readers of 'THE LITERARY DIGEST,' the *very pleasantest* and *most congenial one* it ever has been my pleasure to be with, and hope I shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."



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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FILIPINO LEADERS GIVING UP.

ACCORDING to the news reports, only two insurgent bands are now left in the field in the Philippines—a large band led by Cailles and a small one led by Lucban. Lucban's force is not very dangerous, and it is expected that General MacArthur will bend his energies to hunting down Cailles, an outlaw who has violated the laws of war so flagrantly that he will be executed if caught. It is believed that Cailles knows the fate in store for him, and that he will die with his boots on rather than surrender. This simplifying of the Philippine military situation has been brought about recently by an almost wholesale surrender of Filipino generals. Delgado, Sandico, Alejandrino, Tinio, Padre Aglipay, Baldomero Aguinaldo, and Pedro Aguinaldo are the names of the principal leaders who have surrendered in the last two or three weeks. General Malvar has not surrendered, but his force has been broken up and put out of the reckoning.

Brigadier-General Bell, who reached Washington last week direct from the Philippines, says in a newspaper interview that "one-sixth of the natives of Luzon have either been killed or have died of fever in the last two years." Altho "the loss of life by killing alone has been very great," he adds, "I think that not one man has been slain except where his death served the legitimate purposes of war." The American forces have lost 1,216 by deaths from wounds and accidents, and 2,337 by deaths from disease, and 2,652 have been wounded. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) considers this "an extraordinarily small score" in view of the fact that we sent 100,000 men across the Pacific and have kept them fighting for nearly three years in a tropical climate.

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says:

"The news from Manila makes it increasingly evident that the capture of Aguinaldo, followed, so to speak, by his surrender and his voluntary adhesion to the American cause, meant and marked the collapse of all organized resistance in Luzon. Every day's despatches assure us more fully of that. It is a great result. It shows that we have achieved in three years more than Spain achieved in three hundred. For it is at least doubtful whether the Spanish authority has in our generation been so extensively acknowledged in Luzon as the American authority is now. . . .

"Our work of conciliation is yet to come. It is different from the work we have thus far had to do and have done. It means consulting the native ways of thinking, in some cases humoring them, in all knowing what they are, even if it seems wise to defy them. That requirement involves a knowledge of the Filipinos which few Americans now possess, and which it is important that all Americans engaged in the administration of the islands shall acquire. It involves, for one thing, a knowledge of the Spanish language. It involves, for another, a knowledge of Spanish law, since 'justice according to law,' in the mind of a Filipino, is justice according to the civil law, and does not otherwise seem justice at all. The gradual supersedure of the army by the civil service should be so gradual as to secure a specially trained class of civil servants, as we have had the good fortune to possess a specially trained class of military servants. It is to be supposed that the members of the Philippine commission have already and seriously considered these requirements, and have devised some method of fulfilling them."

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

A JOURNEY of fifteen thousand miles by the President and his companions, extending to twenty-five States and lasting six weeks, is a program that has fixed the attention of the whole nation, and called out a great deal of comment. The papers consider particularly noteworthy the applause that has greeted the President's remarks on expansion in a section—the South—that voted solidly against that policy in the last election. The main theme of the President's speeches in the Southern States has been the expansion of our territory and our trade, and our successful invasion of foreign markets. Last week he spoke especially of the importance of the "open door" in China to the United States, "a country that produces three-fourths of all the cotton that is produced in the world." At Corinth, Miss., he said: "We can now supply our own markets. We have reached that point in our industrial development, and in order to secure sale for our surplus products we must open up new avenues for our surplus. I am sure that in that sentiment there will be no division North or South." At Roanoke, Va., he said: "We are not only expanding our markets, but we are expanding our territory. The policy of the United States has always been to keep what it originally started with and hold all it honorably gets. We refused to divide our original possessions, and we will be the last to desert our new possessions." Both these sentiments, expressed in nearly all the speeches of the trip, have been roundly cheered. In the first, some papers think they perceive that the President is abandoning the extreme protectionist view; in the applause for the second some think that the people of the South show their approval of the Republican expansion policy. "The election contest being over," remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "the Southern people are ready to admit now that they believe in expansion." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says: "This is the supreme hour in McKinley's career." Says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.):

"A section from which not one electoral vote was cast in approval of this policy, but which has more to gain from it than any other section, was a fitting place for the President to begin to unfold his plans. All the South is prosperous under Republican administration, and the President can point the people of

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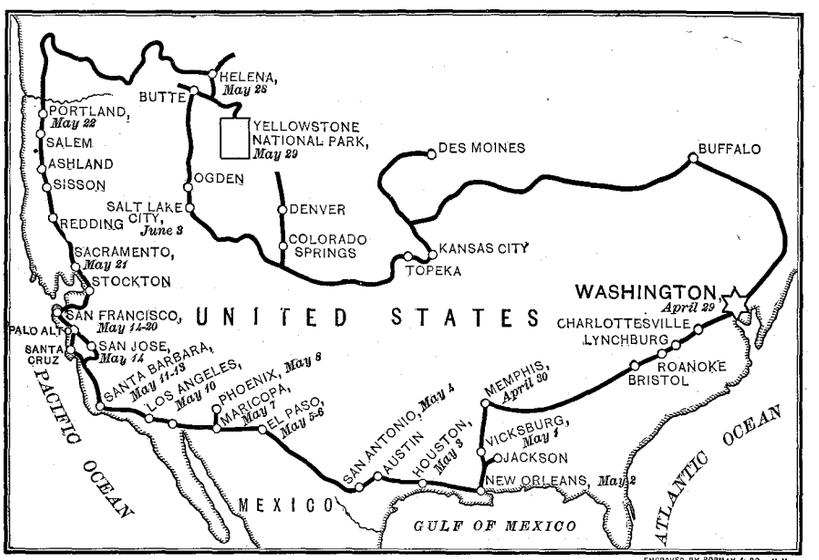
the South to their own record of completed work, accomplished results, and prosperous progress as irrefutable evidence of the wisdom and soundness of the course he advocates. With the evidence all about it, with the persuasive eloquence of the President's words in its ears, the great Southland can not deny that its support of Bryan and anti-expansion in the election last fall was foolish and ill-advised. As soon as a confession of this kind is made the ground will have been prepared to receive the seeds of Republicanism which President McKinley is sowing as he journeys. Too many messages of this kind can not be carried to the people of the South, and, judging by the demonstrations of approval that have greeted them, it will be strange if the President's words do not assist in the political revolution brewing in the Southern States."



PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ROUTE.

A number of the Southern papers have warm words for the visiting Chief Magistrate. The Atlanta *News* (Dem.), for example, says: "There has been much criticism of the President's course in certain matters, but he is generally and deservedly taken at his true worth by men of all parties, who recognize in him a patriot who, despite the limitations of his environment, and some of his policies which many deplore, is yet a high type of American manhood earnestly desirous of advancing the general good." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) and the Louisville *Post* (Dem.) also express themselves in similar vein; but the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) warns the Republican press against believing that this marks "the beginning of a stampede of the South to Republicanism," and adds: "The Southern people will honor the President because he is the President, not because they have abandoned their Democracy for Republicanism. Mr. McKinley will have a good time in the South—which is much more than can be said for the Republican candidate for President in 1904." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) says:

"William Jennings Bryan might tell William McKinley a helpful lesson. He might warn him that popular applause and the bravos of the multitudes are not to be depended on. He might name towns through which McKinley is now passing in mighty triumph that a few months ago gave Bryan the same sort of an ovation. Bryan knows how changeable is popular favor, and McKinley will know some day. They all find it out, soon or late — politicians and heroes. . . . . .

"McKinley is now at the zenith of his glory. It is an undeserved glory, to be sure, but that is a mere detail. He commands his party and the other party, he lords it over former friend and erstwhile foe, he patronizes the plain people and cajoles the high and mighty. The masses are his to praise him and the classes are his to serve. The public supplies the applause—a deliciously intoxicating beverage—and the men behind the scenes furnish the palace cars and the servants. Thus equipped—with a royal train, lacking not one thing to make luxury superlative, and fawning populace to salute and cheer—thus equipped, what more can one want? A crown? Did Cæsar need a crown?

"But this will pass. It is only a dream. We can not believe the American people will long tolerate, much less adore, a man of the McKinley stamp—a time-server, a trafficker in politics, a trader in principles, a violator of sacred pledges. Why rehash it all? The public knows but does not fully understand. Some day it will, and then, perhaps repudiated and scorned, the memories of a triumphal tour will be bitter-sweet to one who cries: 'Where is it now, the glory and the dream?'"

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) quotes the President's words on expansion and observes:

"This is as grand and as indefinite as anything we have had from him on any former occasion. . . . Nobody is discussing now the question whether we shall keep our 'possessions' or not. What the tobacco-growers of Connecticut want to know is whether the Philippines are going to be held as a colony or a territory of the United States. Are they to be a part of the United States, or are we in the business of holding the Filipinos as our subjects? It is worth while following all that the President may have to say on this tour, for he may attempt to disclose some features of his plan (of course he must have a plan) of 'keeping' and yet not really annexing the Philippines."

THE PRESIDENT: "How tame the wild animals are around here!"
ARIZONA PETE: "Oh, they know you ain't Teddy."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

The Dog Pest in Tennessee.—A plethora of dogs running wild and inflicting damage on live stock and all kinds of property is responsible for a condition of affairs in Tennessee that is certainly unique. The state legislature a few days ago passed a law which makes it "unlawful for any person to allow a dog belonging to him . . . to go upon the premises of another, or upon a public road or street." This act, however, does not apply to "a dog on a hunt or a chase," nor to "a dog guarding or driving stock," nor to "a dog upon which its owner has paid to the county trustee or treasurer $1 and taken a receipt therefor, spe-

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cifically describing the dog upon which payment is made." Any person violating this law is liable to a fine of not less than $2 nor more than $50. "The annals of fearful and wonderful legislation would be searched in vain," remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "for a parallel to this cheerful piece of tomfoolery." "It will be observed," it continues, "that when a dog can show a receipt, it can go upon the premises of another and upon public roads just as freely as it does now. When a dog has been properly described, it will of course refrain from doing anything objectionable!" The Charleston *News and Courier* declares:

"The effective and needed 'dog law' for every State is one that will not fail to induce the owners of dogs to keep their pet nuisances on their own premises, and will as certainly insure the death of the animal if it is allowed to go abroad without a responsible attendant. Add a stiff penalty for any and all damages done by the straying and preying beasts, and taxes and tags may be dispensed with."

TEXAS AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

RECENT discoveries of petroleum in Texas, in large quantities, have aroused wide interest and are responsible for something approaching a whirlwind of excitement and speculation within that State. "There is abundant evidence that this wealth in oil is practically inexhaustible," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "and investors who temper their daring with caution are likely to reap a rich reward." "The new industrial awakening in this great State," responds the Houston *Post*, in enthusiastic vein, "has a solid foundation and has come to stay. It means progress, prosperity, and vast wealth. It means that Texas does not intend longer to sleep upon her matchless resources!" Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"Texas is now enjoying a season of remarkable prosperity, due not to her oil-wells, but to fine crops and good prices for her wheat, corn, cotton, and cattle. She has 'money to burn,' and she is putting it into oil speculation with a recklessness and abandon quite mournful to contemplate. Barbers and bootblacks, printers and reporters, cooks and chambermaids, salesmen, railroad hands, small tradesmen, and others, mostly in the humbler stations of life, are investing their savings in so-called oil companies, where the chances are forty to one that they will never again see a dollar of the money so expended."

There is curiosity as to the effect these new oil discoveries will have on the methods and business of the Standard Oil Company, and the report last week that this trust had bought up the wharves, railroad terminals, and shipping facilities at Port Arthur, the natural shipping port of the Beaumont oil-field, is the subject of considerable comment. It is believed that the intention of the company is to "bottle-up" the oil product, unless its owners pay such tribute for its transportation as may seem good to the company. The suggestion is even hazarded that the Standard Oil Company intends to buy up all the wells not yet secured (it already has a large part of the oil territory in Texas), and thus further intrench its enormous economic power. Says *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver):

SUGGESTION FOR A MAY DAY FESTIVAL IN 1901.
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

"That it will exercise its power is not open to a moment's doubt. Its whole history is marked by the wrecks of rival enterprises, by outrage, wrong, and oppression. The markets for the output of the new fields will, therefore, be local or limited, unless means can be found to break the hold that the Standard has on the railroads. Unless the products of an oil-field can be distributed, it is as valueless as a coal-mine a thousand miles from a human habitation. Here is a question for Congress to tackle, as it involves a matter of interstate traffic. It presents fairly and squarely the startling question: Does the Standard Oil rule this country?"

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that, if the published story of the purchases in Port Arthur be true, "the remedy will be a pipe line to New Orleans." "This oil yield will make vast business for New Orleans," it observes. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* is inclined to doubt the truth of the reports, but declares that, even if the expected developments take place, "it would not be beyond the power of Louisiana, surely, to pass an enactment which would as effectually put an estoppel on the

THE CONTEMPLATED STEAMSHIP TRUST.
NEPTUNE: "I surrender to you, Mr. Morgan."
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

UPS AND DOWNS IN WALL STREET.
THE BEAST WITH HORNS: "Will he ever come down again?"
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

EX-GOVERNOR HOGG OF TEXAS: "Bailey, this is my friend Rockefeller. You've often heard me speak of him."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF RECENT FINANCIAL CHANGES.

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trade-restraining movements of the trust in this State as the anti-trust legislation of Texas has done there."

OUR CONSULS AND OUR TRADE.

THE original object of diplomatic and consular service, it is said, was to spy out the points where military forces could most easily enter a foreign country. While that purpose may still characterize the service of some countries, to some degree, the change of international rivalry from arms to commerce has worked a similar change in the consular service, and the American consul abroad now spies out the places where American bicycles, typewriters, steel rails, butter, shoes, apples and meat, rather than American troops, can be introduced. Dr. Vosberg Rekow, a high German official, in a recent book upon commercial treaties, speaks of the American consular officers in Europe as "inspectors of our exports and vigilant sentinels who spy out every trade opening or advantage and promptly report it." He goes on to say:

AND THERE'S MORE TO COME.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"The Americans have acted judiciously in establishing a system which is of the greatest advantage to themselves, but costly and inconvenient to their competitors. In all countries with which it has trade relations, the United States has stationed consuls and consular agents. Every shipment of goods to a United States port must pass through the hands of these officials, and the amount, value, place of origin, market price ruling in the country of production, method of production, etc., are noted. The consuls thus dive deeply into the economic condition of their districts and obtain information the result of which is discernible in the steadily increasing exportations of their home country."

Mr. Frederic Emory, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of our Department of State, who quotes Dr. Vosberg-Rekow's plaint in an article in *The World's Work* for May, says that the British Government, too, has had its attention called by some of the British chambers of commerce to the fact that the American consul is doing a great deal more for the extension of trade than the British consuls are doing; so that we can congratulate ourselves, apparently, that our machinery for stimulating foreign trade is not behind that of the other two most active commercial countries in the world—Great Britain and Germany. The Department of State asks our consular representatives to report frequently upon trade conditions and openings in the countries where they are stationed, and publishes the reports in a little daily that is sent to all the newspapers and manufacturers who are interested. One New York firm reports that the perusal of this little daily has resulted in nearly doubling their foreign trade, and other firms tell of like results in less degree.

The service is not faultless, however. Mr. Emory admits that the short tenure of office, depending often on the changes of party politics at home, hurts the service; but the spoils system method of choosing the officers is, he believes, not so bad as painted. He says:

"It is very doubtful whether the consular service would have accomplished the commercial work of the past few years which it has accomplished had it been composed of mere *literati*. A large percentage of such a force might have consumed valuable time that has been expended in practical work for the every-day use of our manufacturers and exporters, in studying subjects of real utility and interest only to themselves or to a comparatively narrow circle of congenial spirits, or in perfecting themselves in social accomplishments. As cases in point, the fact may be mentioned, in no spirit of harshness, that two of our most accomplished literary men who held important consular posts some years ago were among the most difficult to extract commercial information from, and yet they have figured in the magazines as authoritative purveyors of advice as to how the consular service should be reformed in order to make it a satisfactory instrument of trade!

"The truth is that the politician who is appointed to a consular post is usually something besides a mere party worker. As a rule, he is a newspaper man, a merchant, a manufacturer (even if it be only in a small way), who is more or less in touch with business affairs, and there are but few who rely upon politics exclusively as a means of support. And it must be admitted that even with the handicap of the 'spoils' instinct, he sometimes does better work for our business men than would a carefully trained neophyte who has never rubbed about in practical life."

OPENING OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

"HERALDED by the booming of a national salute, announced by the flight of thousands of carrier pigeons, and made vocal by the music of the great military bands, the gates of the 'Rainbow City,' known to the world as the Pan-American Exposition, were thrown open to the public to-day." So runs the fervid description of the Buffalo *News* of May 1. "The promise that the Pan-American would be the electrical marvel of the opening century has been kept," continues the same writer, "and last night, as the mighty energy of Niagara Falls burned on tower and cornice, spire and dome, in a dream of splendor, it needed no stretch of the imagination to feel that the spirit of the new century has touched the earth just here and was giving to mortals a forecast of the marvels to come in the next hundred years of American progress."

Writing of the spectacular side of the Exposition, Mary Bronson Hartt declares that it is "consistent and harmonious throughout," and, above all things, it is new—"mint new." "The architecture is new, the color is new, the landscape gardening is new, the fountains are new, the court effects are new, the electrical effects are new." She continues (in *The Independent*):

"Esthetically speaking, the distinct original note sounded by the Exposition is that of color. The buildings are delicately tinted in the open wall spaces, while in archways, vestibules and window-soffits, and under the wide tiled eaves, brilliant color is lavishly used. Nowhere else in the world, I think, has exterior wall tinting been attempted upon so heroic a scale. One might, perhaps, fancy that so free a use of vivid color would produce an effect both garish and tawdry. But the whole color scheme is in the hands of an artist, Mr. C. Y. Turner, of New York, who regards the Exposition grounds much as he would a gigantic canvas upon which he is to produce a picture rich but harmonious, a perfect whole. Taking into account the natural setting of sky, turf, and water, he has worked out a nicely graduated color plan which includes even the curious buildings on the Midway. No reporter's 'word-painting' can reproduce the effect. It is necessary to judge of the daring experiment with one's own eyes.

"It is very much so with the sculpture, used so freely about the grounds, with the landscape effects, the elaborate fountains, and even with the marvelous electric illumination—they must be seen, for they can not be described. Just a word, tho, about the character of the illumination. Arc lights are to be banished from the grounds, as too glaring and too unbecomingly blue; and instead thousands of incandescent lamps will flood the Exposition with mellow light. Then the exterior of the buildings will be lighted in an entirely novel way. Instead of flashing forth at

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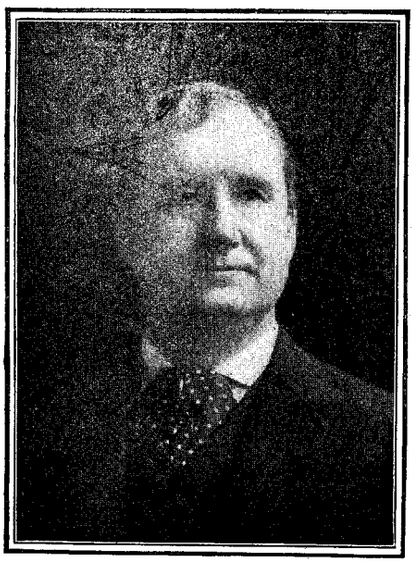


JOHN G. MILBURN,
President of the Exposition.

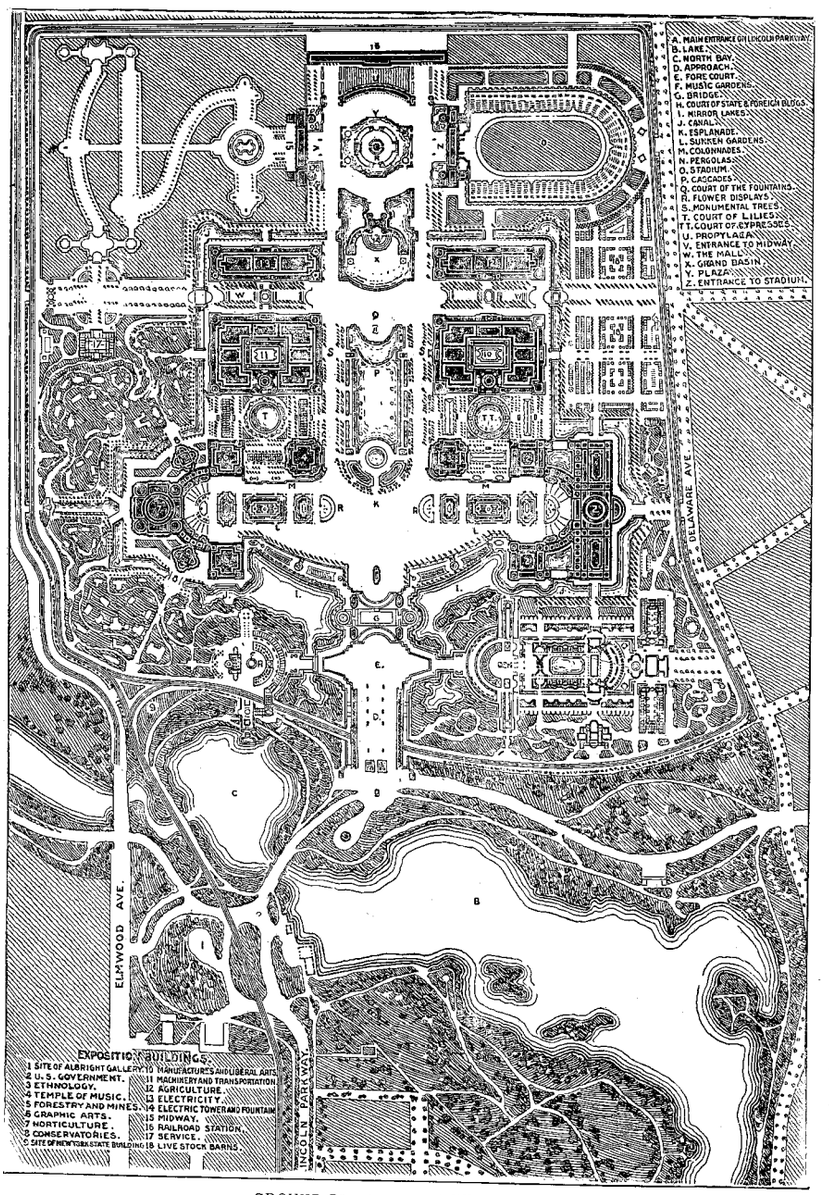
JOHN N. SCATCHERD,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,
Director-General.

MAKERS OF THE EXPOSITION.

nightfall into sudden brilliancy, gemming tower and dome with a fine fringe of stars, the light will rise like the tide, mysteriously, from a faint glow as the sun sets, to the splendor of the sun itself when once the sky is wholly dark. Then, when every tiniest bulb of light, hidden in archway, window, and under broad eaves, glows with its full effectual fire, the whole marvel of the lovely tinted architecture will stand out bathed in soft radiance against the summer night like an enchanted city. Of course, the climax of the night will be the Electric Tower, gemmed from base to tip with incandescent lights, the great geyser fountain gushing from a niche set seventy feet up in the shaft, and tumbling in broken cascades of colored light into a basin which the light of thousands of floating lamps will make glow like a pool of liquid fire."

It is along the lines of mechanics and industry, however, that the Exposition will be chiefly remarkable and of most lasting



GROUND-PLAN OF THE EXPOSITION.

benefit, for it gives the first opportunity to the American continent to get a complete view of its own industrial achievements. Says Mrs. Hartt:

"The Pan-American will illustrate recent scientific achievements of immense importance; the amazing advance in wireless telegraphy, the manufacture of liquid air, the surgical use of *x*-rays, the rise of the new illuminator, acetylene gas (which will have a building to itself), and the developments in electrometallurgy and electrochemistry, what might be termed 'electrocosmogony,' reproducing as they do by mechanical means the age-long processes by which the world was made. Maps and models will illustrate the canal schemes just now so much in the public thought, and the practical efficiency of the harnessing of Niagara will be demonstrated by the great service plant employed in stepping down electricity from the Falls to a potential suitable for transmission about the grounds. . . .

"But the most novel

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of all the exhibits will be the elaborate ones from our reluctant dependencies in the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea. Collections made by the national Government at immense expense will do all that collections can to introduce to us our brothers of the Philippine, Hawaiian, West Indian, and Samoan islands. Their homes, their methods of warfare, their picturesque costumes and customs, and their wonderful natural resources will all be elaborately displayed."

While the exhibits are necessarily confined for the most part to the products of this continent, there are features which make the Exposition appear almost as universal as the Chicago World's Fair. "Here are Mexican, African, Eskimo, Hawaiian, German, Japanese, and Filipino villages," says the writer, "all as genuine and complete as care could make them, Beautiful Orient—a magnified Cairo Street—Venice in America, an Indian Congress of real blanket Indians from the far West; a whole handful of clever illusions like the House Upside Down and the Trip to the Moon; and a variety of queer locomotory sensations, such as the Aëro-Cycle and the shooting Scenic Railway. "It is too late in the day," she concludes, "to discuss the 'to be, or not to be' of expositions. The American people have contracted the exposition habit."

A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

OUR foreign trade has been helped so much by expositions set up in the United States and visited by strangers from the ends of the earth that some may wonder that it has but just occurred to the Yankee mind to set up an exposition on shipboard and carrry it to the doors of the people who buy. The merchants of Hamburg, Germany, have had such an exposition afloat for two years, and, according to the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* (Paris), it has been an astonishing success. It has cost about $100,000, and has brought in about $5,236,000 worth of trade. Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics, has suggested in *The National Geographic Magazine* (February) that American merchants put a similar exposition afloat, and a Washington despatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* reports that a "floating exhibition to visit the cities bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea has been organized at Buffalo and will be made ready during the summer and leave in the autumn of the present year for that field, and a number of other enterprises of this character have been suggested."

The plan of the chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics is outlined and commented upon as follows by the Boston *Journal*:

"Mr. Austin, who has been an industrious student of commerce, believes that if we should send out a fleet of steamers loaded with American goods—one with breadstuffs, another with textiles, another with agricultural implements and vehicles, another with manufactures of iron and steel, another with household conveniences, and another with Yankee notions—it would be a mighty effective advertisement of the cheap and excellent products of our farms and factories. Mr. Austin would have, too, a corps of experts sent along with this floating exposition to gather samples of the goods now being sold in these foreign countries, the prices obtained, the length of credit given, the banking and exchange facilities, and other essential information calculated to assist us in lines of trade where there is now no foreign market whatsoever. . . . . .

"The idea is a unique one, it must be acknowledged. The United States has never done anything of this kind before. But there is a very persuasive argument for some such enterprise in the fact that the imports of Asia, Oceanica, Africa, and the South American countries amount to more than $2,000,000,000 every year, and that only about $200,000,000, or ten per cent. of their purchases, comes from the United States, altho most of the goods which they consume are goods which we produce very cheaply and are eager to sell—breadstuffs, provisions, cotton cloth, kerosene oil, machinery, and miscellaneous manufactures. . . . . .

"But it may be insisted that very much better and more effective even than this plan of a floating exposition would be the enactment of systematic legislation for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine. The ships launched and sailed under such a policy would be a floating exposition of American goods not this year only, but next year, and many years to come, and they would go freighted with American products not to Asia and Oceanica and Africa and South America only, but all over the world wherever there was the slightest chance for American trade to gain a foothold."

IS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WORN OUT?

IT is nothing new for the "anti-imperialist" papers to raise the outcry that the McKinley Administration is violating the Declaration of Independence by its policy in Cuba and the Philippines; and the outcry usually ends in a demand that the Government return to the traditions of the fathers. It is something new, however, to hear that the Declaration is contrary to the history and spirit of our Government and the welfare of the world, and that it should be disavowed as a guiding principle. "Notwithstanding its frequent and perfunctory avowals to the contrary," maintains Leon C. Prince, of Dickinson College, in *The Arena*, "the United States has persistently refused, wherever its own interests have so dictated, to be governed in its conduct by that instrument whose maxims it pretends to accept as its God-given and infallible guide," and he thinks that it would be the part of honesty and candor to discard it. In denying the ballot to women, to men under twenty-one, and to all persons in the Territories, we violate the doctrine of "government of the people, by the people, and for the people"; in every acquisition of new territory we have disregarded the principle that "Government rests upon the consent of the governed"; and in the American Civil War, the right of revolution, a right glorified and upheld throughout the Declaration, was stamped out with sword and fire. Our very form of government, declares Mr. Prince, is imperial, for "there is no monarch in Europe, with the exception of the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia, who possesses independent powers of so dictatorial a type as the President of the United States, and none to whom the title of *imperator* may be more logically and truthfully applied."

Coming to present-day affairs, Mr. Prince thinks that "the preeminent significance of the Spanish-American war lies in the fact that it has uncovered the essential humbug of the Declaration of Independence and demonstrated to the rest of the world the pretense and insincerity of our devotion to the doctrines therein set forth." We went into the war with Spain, he says, professedly to free Cuba—"we emerge with new and valuable possessions in two hemispheres, and the incorporation of Cuba itself with our system is a foregone conclusion of no distant date."

Far from criticizing the Government for this disregard of the Declaration, Mr. Prince criticizes the Declaration itself. He calls it "a few glittering phrases of French sophistry and exploded sham borrowed from the agitators and pamphleteers of the Revolutionary period, and which never have and never can become a serious part of any system of political truth," and says:

"The main trouble with the Anglo-Saxon in both branches of the family is that he constantly professes to act on higher principles than those that govern the policy of other nations. He is too fond of praying upon the housetops and in the public streets. Hence, when, in the pursuit of common ends or ambitions, he resorts to the usual methods of attainment, he is apt to be met with the not unreasonable charge of hypocrisy. This characteristic has distinguished the foreign policy of England to an almost nauseating degree, and is undoubtedly the secret of her unpopularity among the European powers. . . . . .

"We are engaged in building an empire; that is to say, a great nation, which is to incorporate other peoples and extend its laws

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and government to remote corners of the earth. This will necessitate the employment of methods distinctly hostile to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence. The extinguishment of petty states means the abrogation of the doctrine of self-government, but it should occasion no regret. It is not the course of empire in conflict with the God-ordained principles of justice; it is presumptuous fallacy disputing the right of way with progress and necessity. The subjugation of small, independent states and their assimilation by the great powers will remove the most fruitful cause of international jealousy and discontent; and it is the only proposition that offers any assurance of the ultimate fulfilment of the world's dream of universal peace."

JAPAN OUTSTRIPPING AMERICA IN EASTERN TRADE.

THE apprehension of the European nations over America's rapid strides toward commercial supremacy is a striking feature of newspaper comment the world over at the present time. The London *Telegraph*, for example, commenting upon J. P. Morgan's purchase of the Leyland line of steamers, says: "America has superseded our agriculture, beaten our coal output, left us far behind in the production of iron and steel, and has passed us at last in the total volume of exports. She has only commenced her final onslaught on our carrying trade, and with these beginnings we may wonder, if such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry." And the London *Statist* says: "If these vast plans for controlling the production of the United States and the means of transport to the markets of the world can be consummated and effectively carried out, the United States will become the most powerful and most wealthy country in the world."

But while the British are undergoing this wholesome self-flagellation, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, in *The Iron Age* (New York), calls attention to the fact that in the vast new market in the far East, America herself is being outdistanced by Japan. Mr. Ford, who lived in Japan several years and is familiar with the conditions of which he speaks, says:

"The opening days of the new century disclose the startling fact that it is no longer England, but Japan, threatening American commercial supremacy in China and the far East. This little island nation which we opened up to the commerce of the world but a few years ago is not only underselling our manufactured articles in the markets of Asia, but is actually passing us by, with every indication that another decade will see her supreme mistress of the Pacific, unless America awakes to the importance of the trade she seems about to lose and takes some steps toward retaining the hold she has lately gained in the markets of the far East."

This throws some light on the springs of Russo-Japanese enmity. To quote again:

"It is to maintain her commercial hold upon China that Japan opposes every territorial move of Russia in the far East, and keeps her army and navy always in fighting order, for the success of the 'open-door' policy, which we have advocated so warmly, is of even more vital importance at present to Japan than it is to America. We may, for some time yet, live upon our surplus fat. Japan has none to spare; her 44,000,000 people already overcrowd the little islands, whose total area does not equal that of California, and but one-twelfth of this is fit for cultivation. So that Japan can continue her prosperity only by becoming a manufacturing nation and finding an outlet not only for her commodities, but also for her surplus population, which is increasing at the rate of 400,000 a year. The little nation, cramped for breathing space, already fears stagnation and commercial death if her opportunities are circumscribed, hence it is that she is ready to fly at the throat of Russia and exhaust her entire strength, if necessary, in an attempt to throttle the Russian bear before it can squeeze to death the Chinese dragon."

The Great Northern Railroad is projecting a great Pacific steamship line that will be an immense help to American trade in that quarter of the globe. Four huge steamers of 28,000 tons each, or almost twice the capacity of the largest steamships now entering the port of New York, are under construction, and to supply them with freight "hundreds of the largest steel freight-cars ever constructed are being built so as to adequately equip the Great Northern Railroad for the change of conditions, and enable it to reduce freight rates to the Orient to just one-half what they are at present." "It will take 20 miles of such cars as I have described," adds Mr. Ford, "to carry a full load for one of the new boats, which are to be placed in commission perhaps before the end of the first year of the twentieth century, in readiness to compete with Japan for the carrying trade between the termini of our transcontinental lines ending at Puget Sound and the Transsiberian Railway system terminating at Vladivostok." But, he goes on to say:

"In her merchant marine Japan excels Russia, as well as the United States, possessing in the Nipon Yusen Kaisha one of the greatest steamship lines in the world. This company, purely a Japanese enterprise, is the pride of the nation. It maintains a regular line to our Pacific coast, another to London, one to the coast of Peru, others to Australia, India, the Philippines, and Siberia, to say nothing of the coasting service, the steamers of which penetrate to every Chinese port, making the fleet of the Chinese-Eastern Railway seem insignificant in comparison, threatening to drive it and the ships of all other nations out of those waters; yet this is but one of the numerous Japanese steamship lines encouraged by the Government, every boat of which is but an auxiliary cruiser of the navy.

"While in Nagasaki recently I visited the dockyards located there. Several fine ocean steamers as beautiful in design as any of our Atlantic greyhounds were in course of construction, besides many smaller steamers and numerous torpedo-boats and launches for service on the rivers of China, which Japan had recently succeeded in having opened up to international commerce. A Scotch-American was superintendent of the dockyard, but all other employees were Japanese subjects. The completeness of Japanese shipyards may be understood when it is stated that of the twelve 6,000-ton boats being built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, none are to make a less speed than 14 miles an hour, and the eight destined for the San Francisco and Seattle lines, of this and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, are to record a sustained speed of 17 miles an hour. . . . . .

"It is Japan that is now suffering from industrial and financial depression; who knows when our turn may come? When it does, it must surely prove the opportunity of our recuperative rival in the far East. It will pay our people to study the conditions of trade in Asia now and watch our opportunities to secure a foothold in advance, or at least abreast, of our rivals, instead of waiting until they have closed ranks ahead of us and shut our products out of the greatest prospective market of the world."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE specialty of the European concert seems to be chin music.—*Puck.*

MARK TWAIN and the missionary boards should hold a peace conference.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

WHAT the Emperor of China needs is some friendly advice from the Sultan.—*The Baltimore American.*

THAT deep hoarse chuckle is only Oom Paul reading to himself the British budget.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

WHEN the British taxpayer looks over the budget he must be glad that Mr. Chamberlain isn't twins.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE South African war has certainly succeeded in staggering that part of humanity that is called on to pay the freight.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

WOUNDED IN THE CHEST.—Sixto Lopez still refuses to believe the news from the Philippines. There is reason to fear that Sixto has been hard hit in the pay-roll.—*The Washington Star.*

IT appears that the Hon. Tom Johnson is for a 5-cent fare in Johnstown, Pa., where he owns the street railways, and for a 3-cent fare in Cleveland, where other people own them.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THERE was a heavy falling-off in the number of novels produced in England last year. The truth is affording the Britons all the excitement they care for at present.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"Do you think a man could save money on a salary of two or three dollars a day?" "He might," said Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "if he was drawing that salary as a member of a state legislature."—*The Washington Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE ITCH FOR NOVELTY IN LITERATURE.

IN every branch of science and philosophy the search for something "new" and "original" appears to be one of the chief characteristics of the day, and the fever for novelty is perhaps even still more pronounced in the literary world. A recent writer, Mr. Albert Schinz, of Bryn Mawr College, calls this tendency "the most salient feature of contemporary literature." He is of the opinion that to find anything really new is impossible, yet something "striking" and "original" is demanded by the public. Between this demand and this limitation the author of to-day is hard-driven, says Mr. Schinz, and his struggle to please the public under these difficult conditions has given current literature its most characteristic tone. Writing in *The Forum* (April) he says:

"The circumstances under which the authors write to-day are very different from what they once were. The knowledge that the reading public acquires is much greater than it formerly was. The women of the middle classes of to-day know more than was known to the grand ladies of the eighteenth century, whose celebrated *salons* had such a profound influence upon the ideas and events of the civilized world. Also the means of making knowledge known are far greater than in the past—not only through books, but through magazines and newspapers. Consequently, even tho the actual knowledge possessed by the masses may not have become deeper, it is yet considerable enough for them to decline to accept something appearing novel, but which is not so, as willingly as they did formerly, when their only intellectual nourishment consisted of the events of every-day life and the catechism. Finally, there is science in general, the science of professional scholars, which has become greatly enriched by the researches made within the last decades. The professional men constantly publish the results of their investigations. Their avidity in making inquiries concerning the origin of ideas expressed by modern authors has already been mentioned. And, besides, they are continually narrowing the field of action to the newcomer through the old books they are editing, thus placing before the reader the celebrated men of past centuries. Thus, day by day the task of laying hands on some idea that does not seem trite to the reader becomes harder.

"Under these circumstances, what could be done by our poets and prose writers? They were obliged to develop other ideas than those which naturally interest every human being, which obtrude upon every thinker, and which had already been treated over and over again by well-known authors. Next, they had to treat their subjects in a way to make them appear more striking and important than they actually were, *i.e.*, in an extraordinary, abnormal fashion. Eccentricity in all respects became their watchword. Not that they chose it: they were forced to accept it if they wished to write anything that might be considered worthy of attracting the attention of a surfeited public.

"Take, for example, the Symbolists, in France, who have been so frequently an object of mockery, even to the most serious people. Among them we may find some clowns, perhaps; but a great many of them are serious and sincere, even when their zeal leads them on to the ridiculous. Their great mistake, after all, is that having fully realized the circumstances which they have had to face, they have acted accordingly. They have clutched the last straw that was left to them by a century which seems to have seen everything and known everything; and their principle, in a few words, is about this: 'Until now we have walked on our feet; let us then try to walk on our heads.' (Huysmans has boldly entitled one of his most suggestive works 'À Rebours' [Upside Down].) 'Until now things have been done in one way; let us try the opposite way. Let us do the contrary of everything that constitutes the basis of life's work; for this, at all events, will not be commonplace—we shall certainly find new emotions, new pleasures, new art. Until now we have prayed because we have been pious, because we have believed in God; let us then go to church not because we have religious faith, but in order to gain for ourselves an artificial excitement of our religious nature. On the whole, let us look for everything that is artificial, abnormal, and morbid, and proclaim it; and let us submit the results to our readers.'

"Max Nordau made a reputation for himself by treating these authors as degenerates, and by giving a pathological reason for everything that is out of the common in their works. I do not wish to deny the existence of a pathological element in many a modern literary and artistic production. I even positively believe that there is such. But this pathological element accounts for exceptional cases only; it is not the rule. The mere fact that Nordau puts all these authors in the same class, from the Preraphaelites down to Nietzsche and the Symbolists, makes us feel suspicious. It involuntarily reminds one of the sally of Montesquieu: 'Of course . . . they lock up a few fools in a house, in order to convince the world that those who are outside are not crazy.'"

OPERATIC PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

ACCORDING to a statement given out lately through the New York *Herald* (April 19), and said to be authoritative, the grand opera season for the coming year is to be characterized by several new features. Instead of the usual sixteen or eighteen weeks at the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York, there are to be but ten weeks. Several changes are reported among the artists, and an attempt may be made to limit the increasing demands of singers for enormous salaries. *The Herald* says:

"It has been decided, likewise, that the season shall be in no wise a 'cheap' one, but that the standard of this and the preceding winters under the Grau régime shall be fully maintained. It is not true, as reported in some quarters, that the Wagnerian operas are to be cut out and Wagnerian singers not engaged, or the usual proportion of Wagner performances lessened. The directors are well aware that the public, accustomed to the present wide variety and high standard, would turn their back on any scheme less excellent, and also that Mr. Grau himself would decline to direct so fruitless a task as attempting to run second-class performances at the Metropolitan. There is neither profit nor glory in such an undertaking, they all agree.

"One point on which the directors are united is that the constantly increasing salary demands of the artists is a grave danger that threatens the future of opera in America. Salaries that would have been thought outrageously high even three years ago have in some cases doubled and trebled, and there seems to be no limit that will satisfy some of the singers. It only remains to be settled at what point the directors will refuse to indorse re-engagements. Mr. Grau is free to make all engagements, but some directors have intimated that a halt should be called and unreasonable salaries must meet with non-approval.

"Engagements for next winter are as follows:

"Mme. Calve, Mme. Gadski, Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Carrie Bridewell, and Fräulein Fritz Scheff. Assurances are received that Mme. Emma Eames will return here, tho no engagement is yet actually signed.

"Mme. Nordica no doubt will be willing to resume her place in the New York company, and the directors believe that Fräulein Ternina and Mme. Sembrich will not be averse to singing here next season. No engagement, however, is yet definitely made with them. As to Mme. Melba, she has planned to go to Australia next winter, but next winter is a long way off yet, and who knows what slip 'twixt to-day and the trip may occur? Mlle. Bréval's return is not yet decided upon, tho she has been greatly pleased with her first American tour.

"M. Saleza, M. Salignac, and Herr Dippel have been engaged. M. Jean de Reszke will not return next winter. This seems settled, tho he has been known to change his mind. His absence will be greatly regretted. Tho a successful season has been given in his absence, it is hoped that his present 'No' may be modified. At present, however, he is counted as off the list. M. Van Dyck is anxious to return and will probably be here, and Signor Tamagno or Señor Alvarez is also expected.

"Signors Campanari and Scotti are reengaged. Mr. Bispham, it is said, desires to resume permanent connection with the Grau company, and will doubtless be on the roster, while Herr Van Rooy will be here if his terms, greatly raised since his American

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success, come down to the figures the Metropolitan is willing to pay. M. Edouard de Reszke's return is still 'in the air.'

"M. Bars, Herr Muhlmann, MM. Journet, Blas, and Gilbert are engaged, as are M. Declery, a new barytone, and Signor Perelio, an Italian basso.

"The tour will open at Albany early in October, one performance, and will include the following cities, the numbers indicating the days in each place:

"Albany, 1; Montreal, 4; Louisville, 2; Memphis, 2; Nashville, 2; Toronto, 3; Detroit, 3; Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 5; Houston, 2; Dallas, 2; Denver, 4; Omaha, 2; Kansas City, 2; St. Louis, 2; Los Angeles, 2; Cleveland, 2; Buffalo, 2; Rochester, 2; New York, 10 weeks, December 23 to March 1; Boston, 2 weeks; Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 3; Baltimore, 3; New York, farewell performance in April.

"Philadelphia will have opera during the New York season, as has been the custom in the past."

THE "DEGENERACY" OF CONTEMPORARY ACTORS.

WE have heard much in recent years about "the degeneracy of the stage"; but, for the most part, the modern critic has directed his attack against the playwright or the manager rather than the actor. A well-known British dramatic critic, Mr. Allan Laidlaw, now turns his battery on the players themselves. "Nothing," he says, "has struck me more forcibly on our English stage than the rapid degeneration of our actors, and I use the term advisedly, both in the physical and mental sense." Not only are actors with striking physique and voice becoming rarer, he adds, but so also are actors who can conceive a part in a bold and vigorous spirit. In *The Westminster Review* (April) he continues:

"Nothing [better] proves how much morbidity has caught hold of our present generation of actors than the charm they seem to find in taking the gloomiest view of every character they enact. Everything is pitched in the minor key. I have seen a well-known and popular artist playing Captain Absolute and Charles Surface as if these rollicking heroes had been educated by a process of persistent pessimism. Much of the tameness of all our theatrical performances is undoubtedly due to this vein of depression which enters into everything. It is only in the variety theaters that one finds any sense of the affirmation of life. But it is not only an absence of joyousness which one finds in modern acting, but an absence of strength and an almost entire elimination of real passion, unless it be in the depiction of something malign, sinister, horrible, such as Coupeau in 'Drink,' Jagon in 'The Grip of Iron,' or the two fighting harlots in 'Woman and Wine.' Music-drama is tainted also in the same way; our singers have succumbed to what Nietzsche, in his indictment of Wagner, aptly describes as *Senta*—sentimentality, the constant assertion of abnegation, self-sacrifice, altruism, as opposed to healthy egoism and individualism.

"The philosophic case against pronounced altruism is that it can not be sincere; insincerity and vulgarity are the defects of most of our present-time art. Morbidness in actual life, or in art, is always insincere, unless the motivation of morbid acts or expressions proceed from an unhealthy, depressed, diseased organism. Most of our modern acting is insincere, hence it is tame and fails to convince or move the spectator. Of course all art is *seeming*, but it need not be *false* seeming. The essence of all classic art is that it is verisimilitude to ascending life, not verisimilitude to debasement and decay; hence the vitalizing effect of classic art as compared to the deadening, indeed maddening, effect of much so-called realistic art of to-day. Nietzsche's wonderful parallel between the music-dramas of Wagner and Bizet's opera 'Carmen' is a real instance of the blight that rests upon modern stage art, and he rightly lays the blame upon the morbid egoism of the actor. He speaks of Wagner as the actor-musician. Adopting a parallel comparison for drama, not to overweight the argument, I will compare such a play as 'The Lady of Lyons' with 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' However bombastic Claude Melnotte may be in his language, there is nothing morbid in his character. He fights his difficulties, he does not shirk suffering, he redeems his own errors, conquers the love of a woman who scorns him, and gains for himself a name and position that none can take from him. In 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' we have a woman who has every chance given her to amend her life and assert the character she undoubtedly possesses, and yet who weakly submits to circumstances, frets, pules, and rages, and finally goes down in weak suicide in obedience to a sham morality. Now the actors of thirty years ago who played Claude Melnotte rendered the character heroically, accepting the strong side of his nature; but modern actors who attempt this rôle make him a maudlin, posturing, self-centered dreamer who bewails his fate before he seeks to rectify it. The last vigorous actor I remember was John Clayton. I saw him play De Mauprat in 'Richelieu' with Phelps, Charles Rennell, Herbert Standing, George Barratt, Rose Leclercq, and Louisa Gourlay. What a performance that was, how stirring and bracing—chivalrous in bearing, ringing in voice, strong in action! And Phelps as Richelieu, what a strong complex performance! every aspect of the many-sided cardinal carefully delineated—not special stress laid upon the bitter, sarcastic side of his character, or upon his senile weaknesses. Phelps was an actor who tried to get all he could out of his author, who grappled with every difficulty in a part and conquered it. Such acting is interesting, it fills the scene; costumes and scenery are but a background. In the present-day theater we get only luxury and enervation. If the theater is ever to regain the ground won from it by the music-hall, our actors must quickly get rid of this drawling, languid method, and the hopeless, gloomy pessimism which hangs like a pall over them. William Terriss seems to have been the last of our 'bracing' actors. What we require now is a few young artists who can infuse vitality and passion into some of the leading characters of our standard drama, and so prove that acting is an affirmation of the joy of life, *not* the morbid insistence on phases of temperament typical of decadent nature."

THE "RUBÁIYÁT" IN FRENCH.

A LITERARY novelty which has lately attracted the book-lover is "Le Rubáiyát de Omar Khayyám de Naishápúr," translated from FitzGerald's version by two young French men of letters, MM. Charles Sibleigh and Léon Gobeille, as a memorial of Mlle. Beatrice Sylvie, a remarkable young student of Persian, who died by her own hand last year in Paris. A writer in *The Critic* (April) says of it:

"The familiar quatrains of the 'Rubáiyát' have become so generally considered as a sort of short-cut to culture that, outside of its beauty, this first French translation of FitzGerald's poem must appeal to the scholar as well as to the casual reader and collector. And how happily has Mr. Sibleigh caught the true spirit of the work! How happy the manner in which he puts life itself into the companionship of those two with the 'crust of bread' and the 'jug of wine':

Un livre de poésie sous les branches, une cruche de vin, une croûte de pain, et toi près de moi, chantant dans le désert . . . O, le désert serait le paradis pour moi!

And again, in the last quatrain:

Et quand à son instar, O Sáki, tu passeras parmi les hôtes parsemés sur l'herbe comme des étoiles, et dans ta joyeuse course tu viendras à l'endroit où autrefois j'en étais un—retourne un verre vide.

"It seems almost as tho 'retourne un verre vide' means the turning of the hour-glass of the span of life. As the hour-glass is supposed to have been first known in Persia about the tenth century, it would not be unreasonable to gather this interpretation, and to assume that Omar, in those final lines, vaguely retracts all that he had formerly given utterance to concerning the ennui of life and the joys of wine-drinking, and begs, at the conclusion of his song, that the glass might be turned—that his life might once again be lived over. If we dare accept this view it changes the whole meaning of the poem, and makes 'ducks and drakes' of some fine old philosophizing.

"Mr. Sibleigh seems to have worked out, at least to his own satisfaction, some reason for this inference. He changes Omar, the hopeless pessimist, looking forward to the dissolution of this life with keen desire, into quite a different being; one who craves just as keenly a new lease on existence, longing to have 'le verre

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vide' turned again that he might be given another chance to find greater beauties in life and make it well worth the living. . . . .

"To the student it will become a valuable text-book of the French tongue, if ever it is more widely distributed. At present it can reach but the very aristocracy of book collectors, and serves as the herald of the epitaph which shall one day be written in praise of the scholarship and achievements of Charles Sibleigh, and as a splendid tribute to the memory of Beatrice Sylvie."

HOW TO KNOW SHAKESPEARE THE MAN.

WHETHER we can really know anything of Shakespeare's personality has long been a subject of contention. A class of writers like Mr. Sidney Lee, whose "Life of Shakespeare," in spite of its omnipresent dogmatism, is regarded as the most authoritative of recent biographies of the poet, maintain that we can not know the personality of the author of "Hamlet." A directly opposite view is taken by Professor Brandes, who tries to show that a certain spiritual history indicated in the plays may be more or less correlated with incidents in Shakespeare's outward personal history. In an exceptionally strong article in *The National Review* (April), Mr. Leslie Stephen steers a somewhat middle course. He does not assert that we can take "Mr. W. H." or "the dark lady" of the Sonnets literally, but makes the broad claim that the power of a literary artist to conceive and depict certain qualities of human nature shows that within his own personality, and necessarily seen to some extent in his outward life, were the aptitudes and qualities that enabled him to respond to them. He says:

"I confess that to me one main interest in reading is always the communion with the author. 'Paradise Lost' gives me the sense of intercourse with Milton, and the Waverley Novels bring me a greeting from Scott. Every man, I fancy, is unconsciously his own Boswell, and, however 'objective' or dramatic he professes to be, really betrays his own secrets. Browning is one of the authorities against me. If Shakespeare, he says, really unlocked his heart in the Sonnets, why 'the less Shakespeare he.' Browning declines for his part to follow the example, and fancies that he has preserved his privacy. Yet we must, I think, agree with a critic who emphatically declares that a main characteristic of Browning's own poetry is that it brings us into contact with the real 'self of the author.' Self-revelation is not the less clear because involuntary or quite incidental to the main purpose of a book. I may read Gibbon simply to learn facts; but I enjoy his literary merits because I recognize my friend of the autobiography who 'sighed as a lover and obeyed as a son.' I may study Darwin's 'Origin of Species' to clear my views upon natural selection; but as a book it interests me even through the defects of style by the occult personal charm of the candid, sagacious, patient seeker for truth. In pure literature the case is, of course, plainer, and I will not count up instances because, in truth, I can hardly think of a clear exception. Whenever we know a man adequately we perceive that, tho different aspects of his character may be made prominent in his life and his works, the same qualities are revealed in both, and we can not describe the literary without indicating the personal charm. . . . . .

"The most demonstrable, tho it may not be the highest merit of Shakespeare's plays is, I suppose, the extraordinary variety of vivid and original types of character. The mind which could create a Hamlet, and a Falstaff, and an Iago, and a Mercutio, and a Caliban, a Cleopatra, and a Lady Macbeth, and a Perdita, must undoubtedly have been capable of an astonishing variety of moods and sympathies. That certainly gives a presumption that the creator must have been himself too complex to be easily described. The difficulty, again, is increased by the other most familiar commonplace about Shakespeare, the entire absence of deliberate didacticism. . . . My inference then would be, not that Shakespeare can not be known, but that a knowledge of Shakespeare must be attained through a less obvious process. His character, we must suppose, was highly complex, and we are without the direct and unequivocal clues which enable us to feel ourselves personally acquainted with such men as Dante or Milton, to say nothing of Wordsworth or Byron. . . . One remark will be granted. A dramatist is no more able than anybody else to bestow upon his characters talents which he does not himself possess. If—as critics are agreed—Shakespeare's creatures show humor, Shakespeare must have had a sense of humor himself. When Mercutio indulges in the wonderful tirade upon Queen Mab, and Jacques moralizes in the forest, we learn that their creator had certain powers of mind just as clearly as if we were reading a report of one of the wit-combats at the 'Mermaid.' . . . . . .

"When we agree that Shakespeare's mind was vivid and subtle, that he shows a unique power of blending the tragic and the comic, we already have some indications of character; and incidentally we catch revelations of more specific peculiarities. Part of my late reading was a charming book in which Mr. Justice Madden sets forth Shakespeare's accurate knowledge of field sports. It seems to prove conclusively a proposition against which there can certainly be no presumption. We may be quite confident that he could thoroughly enjoy a day's coursing on the Cotswold Hills, and we know by the most undeniable proof that his sense of humor was tickled by the oddities of his fellow sportsmen, the Shallows and Slenders. It is at least equally clear that he had the keenest enjoyment of charms of the surrounding scenery. He could not have written 'Midsummer Night's Dream' or 'As You Like It' if the poetry of the English greenwood had not entered into his soul. The single phrase about the daffodils—so often quoted for its magical power—is proof enough, if there were no other, of a nature exquisitely sensitive to the beauties of flowers and of springtime. It wants, again, no such confirmation as Fuller's familiar anecdote to convince us that Shakespeare could enjoy convivial meetings at taverns, that he could listen to, and probably join in, a catch by Sir Toby Belch, or make Lord Southampton laugh as heartily as Prince Hal laughed at the jests of Falstaff. Shakespeare, again, as this suggests, was certainly not a Puritan. That may be inferred by judicious critics from particular phrases or from the relations of Puritans to players in general. But without such reasoning we may go further and say that the very conception of a Puritan Shakespeare involves a contradiction in terms. He represents, of course, in the fullest degree, the type which is just the antithesis of Puritanism; the large and tolerant acceptance of human nature which was intolerable to the rigid and strait-laced fanatics."

As to the much-disputed question of Shakespeare's religion, Mr. Stephen believes that from his plays it is impossible to determine whether he was Anglican or Roman Catholic; but, he says, this is of little or no consequence, for a man's real religion is not to be defined by the formula which he accepts, largely "a matter of accident and circumstance, not of character":

"We may, I think, be pretty certain that Shakespeare's religion, whatever may have been its external form, included a profound sense of the mystery of the world and of the pettiness of the little lives that are rounded by a sleep; a conviction that we are such stuff as dreams are made of, and a constant sense, such as is impressed in the most powerful sonnets, that our best life is an infinitesimal moment in the vast 'abysm' of eternity. Shakespeare, we know, read Montaigne; and if, like Montaigne, he accepted the creed in which he was brought up, he would have sympathized in Montaigne's skeptical and humorous view of theological controversialists playing their fantastic tricks of logic before high heaven."

Then, too, just as from the poems of Byron and Burns, without any knowledge of their lives, we should be justified in inferring that they were men of strong passions—whether or not circumstances permitted these poets to give them outward expression—so we may infer that the author of "Romeo and Juliet" was capable of Romeo's passion of love. As for his politics, Mr. Stephen is unwilling, in spite of Shakespeare's undeniable admiration of Coriolanus and his no less evident dislike of mobs, to admit that he was a political aristocrat. But Mr. Stephen nevertheless admits that he was clearly "an intellectual aristocrat."

Mr. Stephen pays tribute to the great service which nineteenth-century scholarship has performed in establishing with a close

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approximation to certainty the order in which Shakespeare's plays were written, thus furnishing us with a priceless key to the development of his mind and art. Through the researches of Delius, Halliwell-Phillips, Furnival, Furniss, and a multitude of other investigators, we now have the familiar division of his artistic life into the four periods: the first period, "In the Workshop," from about 1589 to 1594, when he was beginning as an adapter of other men's works, in "King Henry VI.," and writing his first light comedies of "Love's Labor's Lost" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona"; his second period, "In the World," from about 1595 to 1600, when he had become master of his art in "The Merchant of Venice" and the great Lancastrian histories of "Richard II.," "Henry IV.," and "Henry V."; his third period, "De Profundis," or as Dr. Furnival calls it, "Out of the Depths," from about 1601 to 1608, when in "Hamlet," "Othello," "Lear," and "Timon" he was sounding with the plummet of mental doubt and torture the deepest mysteries of human existence; and his fourth period, "On the Heights," from about 1609 until his retirement from dramatic writing, when the serene romances of reconciliation and returning faith—"Cymbeline," "The Winter's Tale," and "The Tempest"—were written.

GREAT PROFITS OF NOVEL-WRITERS.

THE phenomenal sales attained by a number of novels during the past year are a subject of general comment in book circles. It is stated that one book has attained a sale of 500,000 copies, and that four others have had an aggregate sale of nearly 1,000,000 copies, while several others have reached a sale of about 200,000 each. The estimated product of fiction for the year is about 2,000,000 volumes. The expert statistician, according to Frederick Stanford, reckons five readers to each book sold, and he proceeds (in *The Evening Post*, New York, March 23) to multiply the 2,000,000 by five, and to announce the result as 10,000,000 novel-readers, or "one-eighth of the entire population of the United States." This is startling, but a little reflection shows that it is correct only on the assumption that each one of the 2,000,000 novels is read by five persons who have not read any other novel during the year. If but 200,000 persons buy ten novels each in the course of the year, that accounts for a sale of 2,000,000 volumes, and counting five readers to each purchaser gives us not 10,000,000 but 1,000,000 readers, or about one-eightieth of the population.

Never before in the history of the world, it is thought, have such great financial temptations been held out to authors, particularly in fiction. Mr. Stanford gives the following facts concerning novelists and their profits:

"The profits which the authors have received from these sales, taken collectively, it is believed by those who know pretty well what they affirm, have amounted to not less than $288,500. Individually, the authors' profits on the five novels that have led all the others in sales will stand at present about as follows: $75,000, $45,000, $39,000, $34,000, and $30,000. Four of these novels have been dramatized, and are now presented on the stage. With one exception, the publishers are not in a position to state definitely what additional royalty the authors receive for the right of dramatization. It is said that two authors sold the right for a stipulated amount. The lowest royalty considered for a success is usually five per cent. of the gross receipts of every performance. Those, therefore, whose good fortune has been associated with the three plays which have enjoyed continuous success since the early autumn, and often drawn audiences paying eight and nine thousand dollars a week, will have received between four and five hundred dollars every seven days from the theatrical manager. Old Dr. Johnson's notion that Thrale's brewery afforded 'the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dream of avarice' may be suggested in comparison with the idea of wealth aroused by the contemplation of the new novelist's revenues. And it should be added that two of these novels were published serially, for which separate payment was received before they were brought out in book form.

"The author and the publisher of the novel that has met with such unexampled favor are at the present time enjoying the most agreeable frame of mind. About eighteen years ago the late Joseph Harper wrote to James G. Blaine, who was then writing his 'Twenty Years in Congress,' that to the historian the publisher came to the door and took off his hat. All that is changed now. The historian will be detained cooling himself in the anteroom, while the publisher holds his hat in his hand and awaits the arrival of the novelist, especially the historical novelist. The profit on that kind of fiction has been so much of a genuine surprise that the majority of the publishers are eagerly watching for every book in manuscript offered, with the hope that it may be a novel of one sort or another, and give some promise of proving a prize-winner. If the author of 'David Harum' were alive, he could command a very large amount in advance for another book. The others who followed with success in the wake of that novel are already counting substantial returns from their next productions. Should the next offerings prove much less attractive, it is believed, even in that event, that the financial return will be at the lowest one-fourth of the first harvest. These new authors, therefore—quite unknown to the public until recently—will have acquired in money what the majority of those who toil in one occupation or another might be glad to consider independent fortunes."

WHICH IS THE GREATEST OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS?

AN enterprising English journalist, Mr. Frederick Dolman, has lately made an attempt to discover what is the consensus of expert musical opinion as to the greatest achievement in music, and with this end in view he has obtained opinions from some of the most distinguished composers and interpreters of music. Among these are M. Jean de Reszke, Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Madame Albani, Dr. Frederic H. Cowen, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Walter Parratt, Mr. Ben Davies, and Miss Clara Butt.

The opinion of Sir Walter Parratt, the organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, is given and commented on as follows (*The Strand*, April):

"'In varying moods I should give you different answers. Beethoven's C-minor Symphony, Bach's B-minor Mass, Brahms's "Schieksalied," even a far-off Palestrina would each at the psychological moment stir me most deeply.' The 'far-off Palestrina,' it may be added, lived through the greater part of the sixteenth century and is sometimes referred to as 'Princeps Musicæ'; whilst the three works specially mentioned by Sir Walter were written at long intervals from each other during the past two centuries. Bach's Mass in B-minor dates from about 1734, but with the rest of this master's work had to wait many years before its genius was appreciated. Brahms's 'Schieksalied' was composed some years before his death in 1894."

M. Jean de Reszke states that his favorite composition is the prelude of "Parsifal," one of the latest of Wagner's scores. Wagner and Beethoven appeal with equal strength to Sir Alexander MacKenzie, who since the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan is commonly regarded as the first of living English composers. He says:

"The first three movements of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony have always appeared to me to be the highest achievement in purely instrumental music. In answering your question, however, I find it difficult to ignore opera, and in this art Wagner's 'Meistersinger' holds the first place in my estimation."

Madame Albani agrees with several other artists in choosing a song from "The Messiah"—"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth"—as "the most musicianly, melodious, and expressive."

MR. DUFFIELD OSBORNE, the well-known New York writer, is said to have anticipated, in a magazine article written over a year ago, the capture of Aguinaldo, which he there described in imagination, but with almost all the details of the actual event.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW NATURE MAY MAKE MISTAKES.

WE hear a good deal about the curative powers of nature and the desirability of leaving nature to herself as much as possible. This is all very well when nature is working under her own conditions; but when these have been interfered with at the start, she may misinterpret her own messages and make a mistake. This is illustrated in a striking article by Dr. Louis Robinson in *The North American Review* (April), entitled "A Curious Human Document." The "document" in question is the common—the altogether too common—corn or bunion, and Dr. Robinson shows that its growth is due to just such a misinterpretation by nature. He says:

"If we would understand how this odd perversion has been brought about, we must, firstly, bear in mind that the period during which man, by completely encasing his feet in hard boots, has become a sort of *amateur ungulate*, is very short indeed compared with the immeasurable epoch during which he wore no foot-covering at all. In those ancient days, also, when every man was a hunter who had to pursue game afoot—and was in danger of starvation if he did not succeed—pedestrianism was of much greater importance in the economy of life than it is now. Secondly, we must remember that little or no change has taken place in man's physical framework since those remote times when he was an absolute savage. Thirdly, nature's methods of meeting physical emergencies, as applied to man, are appropriate, not to his recent and as yet brief environment of civilization (and boots), but to the state of universal bootlessness which prevailed throughout the long stone ages."

Nature meets friction on the skin, Dr. Robinson reminds us, by a growth of horny cells at the threatened spot, forming a callosity that protects the skin from harm. This is especially true of the foot, which in primitive times was exposed to this kind of injury more than any other part of the body. Says the author:

"As long as man ran barefoot, all went extremely well. If one part of the foot, owing to some personal peculiarity of gait or habit, wore away faster than the rest, and was in danger of becoming abraded, that fact alone caused small *papillæ*, filled with active blood-vessels and nerves, to spring up at the threatened spot, so that horny cells were produced in great abundance. Hence, any primitive savage who habitually rubbed one part of his foot in climbing to his rock shelter, was protected from consequent disablement; and if, through some change in his habits, another part became chafed more than the rest, the new need was met in a precisely similar fashion. No accumulation of this thickened cuticle took place at such a spot, because it was rasped away by the wear and tear of locomotion just as rapidly as it was formed.

"Now, let us see what takes place under modern conditions. . . . Under the stimulus of undue local pressure caused by an ill-fitting shoe, certain nerves (forming the intelligence department of the disturbed region) become excited, and send an alarming report to headquarters. . . . From the spot 'where the shoe pinches,' a message is despatched along the conducting nerves to the central bureau: 'Much friction here. Send help at once or skin will be abraded.'

"There is no delay in responding to this appeal. . . . A rapid accumulation of the cuticle takes place over the spot 'where the shoe pinches'; and this being artificially protected from attrition from without, continues to thicken until it causes a severe aggravation of the pressure upon the tender parts below. The nerves in the advanced *papillæ* become acutely aware that matters are going from bad to worse, and send agonized appeals for further relief to headquarters. Our central repair department, still taking it for granted that the chief thing it fears—namely, abrasion of the surface—is taking place in spite of all that has been done, redoubles its former efforts. Fresh supplies are hurried to the front, and the local authorities are instructed to increase the pile of horny cells, at the spot where the pressure is greatest, by every means permitted by the laws of nature.

"As a result, the thickened cuticle over each new *papilla*, instead of being rasped away, as in the case of the barefoot savage, is at first heaped up upon the surface like one of the horny cones covering a dog's paw. But, being unable to get any further in an outward direction, on account of the unyielding boot, it presses inward upon the tender and vascular tissues of the *papilla* itself, and at length penetrates them in the form of an inverted cone of corneous matter. . . . . .

"We may see from this that it will not do blindly to 'trust to nature,' in medical and surgical emergencies, until we have succeeded in convincing nature as to the existence and worth of the appliances of modern civilization. In the case in point, I fear there is no prospect whatever of her changing her methods, unless, during the course of many hundred generations, those with corns should be steadily eliminated as 'unfit'; so that, at length, the whole surviving population can wear ill-fitting footgear with impunity."

TOTAL ECLIPSES AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM.

THAT there is a close connection between the sun and the earth's magnetic condition most scientific men are reasonably certain, altho they can not tell exactly the nature nor the mechanism of such a connection. That the relation is a close one is demonstrated anew by the magnetic observations made during the last total solar eclipse by Dr. L. A. Bauer, of the United States Coast Survey, and described by him in *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity*. From an editorial notice of this article in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 6) we quote the following paragraphs:

"On plotting the observations it was observed that there was a depression in temperature at each station accompanying the eclipse, but lagging somewhat behind it in time. This local fall of air temperature was, of course, to have been expected. Accompanying the temperature variation, however, it was found that there was at each station a small magnetic disturbance occurring not at the same moment of standard time, but associated at each station with the time of maximum obscuration of the sun's disk by the moon. The duration of the magnetic disturbance was apparently about the same as that of the eclipse, or about two and one-half hours. . . . The analysis of the disturbance seemed to show that the disturbing causes were external and not internal to the earth's crust, or were such as might be due to magnetic forces residing in the atmosphere; and the presumption seems to be that the origin of the disturbance was owing to the abstraction of the sun's rays from the atmosphere by the moon. The effect upon the needles of the observers seems in each case to have been such as might have been produced by a long, thin, straight, weak bar-magnet approximately coincident with the axis of the moon's shadow, and moving along with that axis over the surface of the earth, the lower end of this imaginary moving magnet being a south-seeking pole, or attracting the north-seeking pole to the observer's needles. It is stated that traces of this feeble magnetic disturbance accompanying the eclipse were felt as far from the line of totality as Toronto, Canada."

The variations were very small—too small, indeed, to be recorded on any but the very sensitive magnetometers used by the government observers. Dr. Bauer believes that in order to show variations of the order here considered, the ordinary recording magnetometers ought to be more sensitive and register over a wider scale. Says the writer of the editorial already quoted:

"If the observations here considered had been made by standard magnetometers, instead of having been made by indicating instruments of considerable sensibility and recorded by skilled observers, the results here in question would have probably escaped observation. It is to be hoped that the next total solar eclipse which makes itself visible in the United States will be followed with many more magnetic instruments and observers than that of May 28, 1900. Fortunately, such observations do not entirely depend on fine weather for their conduction. If it is really true that the solar eclipse is accompanied by a feeble local magnetic disturbance of the earth, the fact is of great im-

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portance is throwing light upon the nature of the earth's magnetism. Assuming that Professor Bauer is right in his conclusions—and they certainly seem to be supported by many individual observations—then the general conclusion is suggested that the daily variation of the earth's magnetism is due to the effect of the sun's rays upon the atmosphere. This, indeed, has been the most recently prevailing theory; in fact, if the sun's rays incident upon the northern hemisphere seem to repel the north poles of suspended needles, as in the daily variation, then a shadow cone in these rays should appear to attract the said north poles as in these observations."

WHY ARE WE GAINING INDUSTRIAL VICTORIES?

THE world seems to have made up its mind that we are successfully wresting the scepter of industrial supremacy from the British grasp. It has given up discussing the fact, and is now busily asking "why," apparently as a preparation for entering the struggle with us on our own ground. Various are the reasons that are put forward. Our high protective tariff; our systems of industrial education; our scientific methods of organization; the great use that we make of automatic machinery with the resulting increase of product per man—all these have been given credit for our progress. Probably the most interesting reason is given by a recent correspondent of *Engineering* (London), who says that we Yankees are so lazy that we are driven to the invention of cute devices for saving ourselves exertion. He says:

"It seems to me that there is one trait that is generally overlooked by strangers; and, indeed, not always recognized even here at home. A man will come and speak of some way he wishes to do the work, or some little appliance he would like to have made, or some change in the casting, that certain operations can be shortened or eliminated.

"Why does he do this?

"Does he expect more pay? He is now getting as much as the shop ever pays.

"Does he expect to get a patent on the appliance? He is surrounded on every hand by them, and not a patent in the lot.

"Does he expect to shorten his day? He has his full hours to work the same as his fellows, and will have.

"Does he expect to be able to take it easy by the change? Not a bit of it, as the reason he gives for the change is increased production or better work.

"He isn't working piecework to get the increase.

"To think he would do this without any reason would be absurd.

"In some ways he is the laziest man in the world. His dislike to doing anything that don't accomplish something is intense.

"He wants every exertion to result in usefulness in some direction.

"To put it in another way, he wants the efficiency of his efforts to be as near 100 as possible. If dollars come from this, well and good; but after all that is not the mainspring.

"Put him at work where he has no chance to think and he loses his strap, and you will find that increase of wages will not keep it there.

"He will give up an easy job for a harder one for the sake of getting where he can plan and improve, and will forget how hard he is working in his pleasure in doing the work with less exertion than formerly it was done.

"Mechanically, he despises his fellow workman who frets and fumes and tugs and strains to do what a little thought and ingenuity would do in a much better way.

"A gentleman who had come in contact with a very competent mechanic for years expressed the opinion that he was the laziest man he had ever known; that he was so lazy, and hated to work so bad, that when there was anything to be done he would think of some little scheme to do it better and quicker than the ordinary way, so as to be able to do it without work, and would hustle around lively, making the scheme do the work as he planned it should.

"The opinion is a common one, even with those jobs that are hard work, that some men would be better mechanics if they had less muscle, and so had to think more to be able to do the work.

"The joy that an astronomer feels in discovering a comet, that a scientist feels in demonstrating the truth of a new theory, that an explorer feels in laying open the mysteries of a new country, that a chemist feels in producing hitherto impossible compounds; this joy is also felt by the true mechanic when he improves the efficiency of his efforts, and, unless recognized in his make-up, he is a puzzle.

"That following this feeling generally brings the money too is fortunate for the world at large, as they are the largest gainers by it, in material things, and surely no one should blame the Yankee who so arranged that he got as many dollars for as little effort as possible, as that is surely just in line with his usual work of high efficiency."

After a discussion of several of the recent English works in which this subject is handled, Prof. R. H. Thurston comes to the following conclusion, which he states in *Science* (New York, April 19):

"One can hardly fail to come to the conclusion that, while it is true that the American producer just now bursting into the field of foreign consumption with his cheap but well-made 'interchangeable' wares, owes his seemingly meteoric success to applied science and in large part, in these later years, to the introduction into his manufacturing and transportation organizations of scientifically trained men, and while it is unquestionably the fact that Great Britain is suffering from neglect of science, and from the barbarous spirit and ignorance of her trades-unions, the real, the fundamental, element of difference probably lies behind all this. The ultimate cause of these developments of the United States which have so astonished the world is that perfect freedom, political and conventional, that freedom of the individual to mark out his own life and strive for his own highest goals, unhampered by governmental dictation or by bonds of caste, which has given the American citizen hope, ambition, purpose, and effective energy. It is this which gave him invention, power of achievement, his patent laws, his legislation in behalf of essential industries, even his alert mind and his patriotism and love of country. It is this which has given us our common schools, which has promoted the organization of schools of the arts and trades and productive professions and the whole system of technical education and of industrially applied science. This has given our capitalists a new use for accumulated wealth in the endowment of schools of science and the promotion of education generally, has induced the adoption of organized industrial systems on such an enormous scale, and has permitted the introduction of labor-assisting machinery without serious opposition on the part of those certain to be ultimately most benefited by the resultant increase of wages and decreased costs of product. Great Britain is still under the enslaving influences, in large degree, of convention and caste, and it is mainly this which lies at the bottom of her slow progress in the adoption of modern scientific methods, of improved systems, and of extensive and intensive technical education."

Speed Records on the Ocean.—The following brief statistical review of ocean speed records for the various classes of ships is compiled by *Uberall*, the organ of the German Maritime Association: "The *Deutschland*, of the Hamburg-American line, is now the swiftest commercial vessel. She made the trip from New York to Plymouth (2,982 marine miles) in five days seven hours in September, 1900, which corresponds to an average speed of 23.36 knots.

"This speed is surpassed only by torpedo-boats. In 1870 the record was held by the *Miranda*, with a speed of 16.2 knots; in 1892 a torpedo-boat built in the Schichau works made 27.4 knots, and later this was surpassed by the English torpedo-boats and destroyers, with speeds of 31 knots. These were in turn beaten in 1897 by the *Turbinia*, another English torpedo-boat, driven by a steam-turbine and making 32.76 knots.

"In 1898 the Schichau works won back the record with torpedo-boats built for China, whose speed was 35.2 knots with a displacement of 280 tons. This record was not beaten until last summer, when the English torpedo-destroyer *Viper* made 36.8 knots at its trials. . . . A similar boat, the *Cobra*, built at Elswick, has made 35.89 knots. . . . . .

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"Cruisers built specially to pursue trading-ships in time of war are also very swift. The first of this type were the American ships *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*, which at their trials made 23 knots, but which, on returning from the naval review at Kiel, were able to cross the Atlantic only at the average speed of 18.5 knots. The last French protected cruisers *Guicheu* and *Chateaurenault*, whose engines are of 25,400 horse-power, are the swiftest and also the largest ships of war; they have made 23.5 knots. In England the armored cruisers of the *Drake* class should also make 23 knots.

"The speed of armored vessels has also increased. In the first ships of this class we were content with a speed of 9 to 10 knots, and the *Lepanto* and *Italia*, built by Italy in 1880, made a great step forward with their 18 knots, a speed that has been since equaled by other nations, and which has even been exceeded in England by the armor-clads of the *Formidable* class (19 knots) and in Italy by those of the *Benedetto Brin* class, which should make 24 knots. In France the highest speed remains at 18 knots, but this speed has been made by all the armored vessels built since 1893."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISCOVERY OF THE PROTOZOON OF CANCER.

AN announcement is made by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord that he has succeeded in isolating and culturing the parasite of cancer; that he has produced the disease in animals by inoculation with the parasite; and that he has proven the parasite of cancer to be a protozoon.

Dr. Gaylord is the director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory at Buffalo, which has concentrated its entire attention for three years on an investigation into the nature and causes of cancer; and as the work of the laboratory has profited by suggestions from several very eminent medical scientists in this country and Europe, it is believed by physicians who have reviewed Dr. Gaylord's announcement (in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, May) that great importance may be attached to the results therein set forth.

Dr. Gaylord's article, which is quite technical, extends over nearly forty pages and is copiously illustrated. On the basis of the observations made, he says, he is prepared to state that all the organs, including the blood taken from all regions of all patients dying of cancer, including sarcoma and epithelioma, contain large numbers of the organisms.

Following the same lines, he and his associates have likewise observed in all cases of carcinoma and sarcoma thus far examined in which cachexia was well marked, that the organisms, especially the younger forms, can be detected in the peripheral blood.

The time of the appearance of these organisms, and the utilization of the fact as a means of diagnosis, now form the subject of research in the laboratory. At the present stage of the discovery, however, the hopes of those afflicted with cancer are darkened rather than lightened, since it appears that even the surgeon's knife can not bring lasting relief. However wide and deep it may cut, it can not reach the whole circulatory system, and altho the central mass of organisms may be removed, many will remain and the relief given will be temporary.

Of even greater interest than the fact that he has isolated the germ of cancer is the identifying by Dr. Gaylord of the protozoon with bodies long observed, but supposed to be the products of degeneration, and which have for this reason been passed over in the exhaustive researches of the bacteriologists. Now that Dr. Gaylord seems to have proven that these are living parasites, an enormous amount of very close attention will at once be given them. Bacteriologists have proven, to their own satisfaction at least, that bacteria, or vegetable organisms, are the cause of tuberculosis, the plague, influenza, diphtheria, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and lockjaw, and they are confident that yellow fever is in the same category. But they have been thus far baffled in attempts to discover the nature of the parasites supposed to be the cause of such important maladies as cancer, measles, smallpox, syphilis, rheumatic fever, hydrophobia, and scarlet fever. The antitoxin used to prevent smallpox is secured by purely empirical means, and comparatively little is known of its nature. Dr. Gaylord, however, declares that he has already proven a close relation between his cancer germ and the vaccine organism, and that they are of the same group. The hope is entertained, therefore, that researches into the nature of these so-called "products of degeneration," hitherto passed over by microscopists, may soon bring to the world news of relief not only from cancer, but from a long list of other serious diseases.

THE NUMERICAL VALUE OF A MAN.

A NOVEL method of expressing a person's physical strength, by means of a number derived from comparison of the height, the chest-measure, and the weight, has been invented in France by M. Pignet, who describes it in the *Archives Médicales d'Angers*. M. Pignet takes the difference between the height and the sum of the chest-measure and weight as his standard, measurements being made in centimeters and kilograms. Thus, if a man has a chest-measure of 80 centimeters [31 inches], weighs 60 kilograms [132 pounds], and is 1.60 meters [5 feet 3 inches] high, the number representing his strength would be 160— (80 + 60), or 20. A man whose chest-measure was 75 centimeters [29 inches] and whose height was 1.70 meters [5 feet 7 inches], his weight being the same as the other, would be represented by 170— (75 + 60), or 35. This formula is somewhat confusing at first sight, as with the same height, increase of weight and chest-measure would lessen the number representing strength; but the vigor of the man, we are told, is supposed to be inversely proportionate to his standard number, and the author is convinced from a study of conscripts in the French army that his method furnishes a very exact objective measure of physical aptitude. He gives the following table:

NUMERICAL VALUE.	CONSTITUTION.
Less than 10	Very strong.
11 to 15	Strong.
16 to 20	Good.
21 to 25	Average.
26 to 30	Weak.
31 to 35	Very weak.
Above 35	Feeble.

Commenting on this in the *Revue d'Hygiéne*, M. Valin remarks that it should be said that when the numerical value exceeds 35, the person is completely unfit for military service. For instance, a man who only measures 76 centimeters [30 inches] around the chest and is 1.60 meters high [5 feet 3 inches] and who weighs but 50 kilograms [110 pounds], giving him a numerical value of 34, is really not physically fit. Men of 20 years whose numerical value is zero are rarely found. From the author's standpoint these would of course be physically perfect. Such a man, for instance, would be one whose chest measure was 90 [35½ inches], weight 80 kilograms [176 pounds] and height 1.70 [5 feet 7 inches]. Says *Cosmos* (April 13), in a note on M. Pignet's article:

"Experience shows that the thoracic measurement plays the preponderant rôle among the three numbers that make up the 'numerical value.' A small chest-measurement always means a small numerical value, and inversely. The weight has not nearly so much importance.

"A prolonged study of the five hundred and ten men observed by M. Pignet has also brought out the fact that a person is more subject to disease, and spends a greater number of days in the hospital, as his numerical value is weaker.

"These observations confirm the investigations already published by M. Vallin on methods of measuring the physical value

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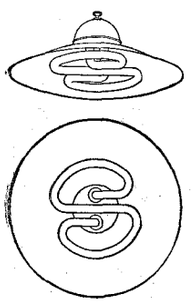
of conscripts (*Mémoires de Médecine Militaire*, November and December, 1876); and altho the so-called 'numerical value' is entirely conventional and represents a negative value, it enables those who understand it to comprehend at once the bodily fitness of a conscript or a soldier. M. Pignet's memoir deserves to attract attention."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY INCANDESCENT VAPOR.

FOR several years past we have noted in this department the work of various experimenters in the direction of producing cold light—that is to say, of transforming electricity into light without excessive waste of the energy as radiated heat. In lamps that use the ordinary carbon filament, to attain a large proportion of visible radiation, the filament must be raised to a temperature so high that it will last only a very brief time. Attempts have been made to replace the carbon filament with other things. The most successful of these, that of Dr. Nernst, which has recently been described in these columns, consists in the use of refractory oxids like those of the Welsbach mantle. Even in these lamps, however, a large proportion of the radiated energy is in the shape of heat, and undoubtedly the highest efficiency can never be attained with high-temperature sources of light. There has accordingly been much experimenting with vacuum-tubes and the like as sources of "cold light"; but none of the inventors has yet devised a commercially successful system. One that may become so, according to accounts in the technical papers, is that of Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York. Says *The Electrical Review* (April 27):



SPIRAL LAMP.

"After much experiment along other lines, Mr. Hewitt hit upon the simple expedient of using a metallic vapor enclosed in a glass tube as his conductor. . . . His discoveries in this direction are of deep interest and at the same time rather calculated to astonish those who have not closely followed recent investigation as to the nature of attenuated gases and of electrical phenomena taking place in them. The results he has attained, while by no means commercially perfect, are certainly highly interesting and such as to arouse strong hopes for the ultimate perfection of an exceedingly efficient system of lighting along these lines. At present the lamps of this system, while giving forth powerful and steady light, are handicapped by the peculiarly disagreeable color of the light emitted. It does not seem difficult to correct this defect. Certainly the effort is worth making, for the efficiency already attained is nearly ten times as high as that of the ordinary carbon-filament incandescent lamp, and with this is coupled great certainty and steadiness of working.

"It is too early yet to indulge in any speculations as to the industrial outcome of the interesting researches which Mr. Hewitt has conducted, but they certainly merit careful attention, and the beauty and brilliance of the phenomena, together with the simplicity of the apparatus and methods employed, make them of peculiar interest at this time."

One of the shapes of lamp used by the inventor (who is a son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt) is shown in the accompanying diagrams from the paper already quoted.

The Trouble with Dirigible Torpedoes. — Some writers and inventors have asserted that wireless telegraphy would solve the problem of the dirigible torpedo. They assume that the trouble with such torpedoes has been that they are handicapped by the conducting wire that connects them with the shore, and that when this is done away with they can be steered easily. We are told by *The Electrical World and Engineer*, however, that this is not the trouble; the real difficulty is that the operator on shore can not see the torpedo that he is steering when it gets far away from him, and wireless control will not help this. Says the writer: "The difficulty with such torpedoes lies not in the motive power or mechanism, nor with the need for paying out cable, at least for steering purposes, but in the practical work of the operator. Long before the end of the reel has been reached steering becomes exceedingly difficult on account of the practical impossibility of locating the torpedo itself. Unless the portion of the apparatus which protrudes from the water is not outrageously conspicuous, it becomes very hard to locate accurately from a point near the level of the water before it has gone half a mile, even with a glass. Perhaps the markers can be seen in the chop by persistent attention, but the chance of alining them and locating them with reference to the mark is very small. At a mile the task is nearly impossible, and in the experiments carried out by the United States Corps of Engineers, such torpedoes have repeatedly run ashore or turned completely around, owing to no failure of the mechanism, but solely to the inability of the operator to see what he was doing."

Sensitiveness of Plants to Poisons.—The sensitiveness of a seed sprouting in water to extremely minute traces of copper in the water was noted some time ago in these columns, in connection with experiments on the supposed toxic qualities of distilled water. It will be remembered that one experimenter believed that he had proved that distilled water was injurious to seeds, whereas the real injury was done by a small copper wire used in the experiment. More recently M. Raulin has found that mushrooms are very sensitive to poisons, and on March 11 M. Henri Coupin reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, some interesting investigations on the susceptibility of the higher vegetables to very minute doses of poisonous substances. Says that paper: "He took young plants of Bordeaux wheat, and was able to prove . . . that the higher plants, as well as (and often more than) the lower fungi, enable us to detect the presence of toxic substances, such as silver, mercury, copper, or cadmium, in doses which chemical analysis is powerless to detect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Longevity in Spain.—If we may credit a recent revision of the electoral lists in Spain, says the *Revue Scientifique*, the Asturias must be one of the regions of the world where man has the best chance of living to old age (doubtless owing to the proverbial Spanish sobriety). Five electoral districts have each one centenarian; two have two apiece, and besides this we find three electors of 101, 103, and 104 years at Salas; three of 101, 105, and 106 at Caugas de Tineo; two of 101 and 102 at Baol; one of 107 at Franeo; two of 105 and 107 at Valdes; two of 102 and 104 at Petona; and Panes has three electors of 103, 105, and 107 years respectively. In one province there is a total of twenty-eight centenarians in a population of 600,000 persons. This is a large proportion, if it is correct. We should, of course, know what the value of the report is and what guaranties of authenticity were required of the twenty-eight old men provided they did not produce the records of their births. Of course this proportion is not impossible, but we should have very convincing proofs of its correctness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE population of Italy has practically doubled in the last twenty-years, a rate of increase that surpasses that of all nations of Europe and even the United States," says *The National Geographic Magazine* (April). "This, too, notwithstanding the burdens of excessive taxation, that would tend to diminish the birth-rate. The last census was taken twenty years ago, in 1881, and showed a population of 21,000,000. According to the census taken early this year the population now numbers 35,000,000. It is safe to estimate the number of emigrants during the twenty years as at least 5,000,000, so that the increase by birth has been about 20,000,000. It has taken the United States thirty years, aided by 12,000,000 immigrants, to double its numbers."

PHYSIQUE AND MENTAL ACTIVITY.—About eight years ago Dr. W. T. Porter, by comparing the weights of school children with their class standing, showed that the duller children were on the average smaller in size for their age than the bright ones. "More recently," says *Modern Medicine*, "Dr. H G. Beyer, of the United States navy, has made a similar investigation with results strongly confirmatory of Dr. Porter's conclusions. This view is at variance with notions which have been expressed by some other observers, but on the whole agrees with the conclusions reached by common experience. A man possessed of a large, strong body ought on the average to be able to do more mental work, as well as physical work, and of a better quality. But it is not always the biggest man who is the strongest physically, and it is especially noticeable that men of smaller size often show greater endurance than do large men. In a twenty-five mile running race held last April, in Massachusetts, ending in Boston, only one of the men who finished weighed more than one hundred pounds at the start. The light-weight men were the winners."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DOCTRINE OF CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY.

THE doctrine that the soul's continued life after death is not a natural gift to all men, but is conditional upon proper use of this life, has been held almost or quite from the first ages of Christianity. Dr. Frederic Henry Hedge, who has written upon this theme, was able to find in the New Testament only two passages that express or imply the natural immortality of man. Professor Toy has gone even farther, and appears to believe that we can find this doctrine nowhere in the Old or New Testament; for, like all Protestants, he does not accept as true Scripture the Alexandrian canon containing the Book of Wisdom, which says that "God has created man to be immortal, and hath made him the image of His own eternity."

A new presentation of this doctrine of Athanasius and other early Christian Fathers has just been made by Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, under the title "The Evolution of Immortality." In the New York *Tribune* (April 27) Dr. John White Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, says of it:

"While Dr. McConnell's pages abound in chapter-mottoes and quotations favorable to his conception, it is strange that somehow he has forgotten or overlooked Matthew Arnold's sonnet, 'Immortality,' which is quite the noblest expression of the idea of ethical immortality of which I am aware, and I can not deny myself the pleasure of introducing it into this notice:

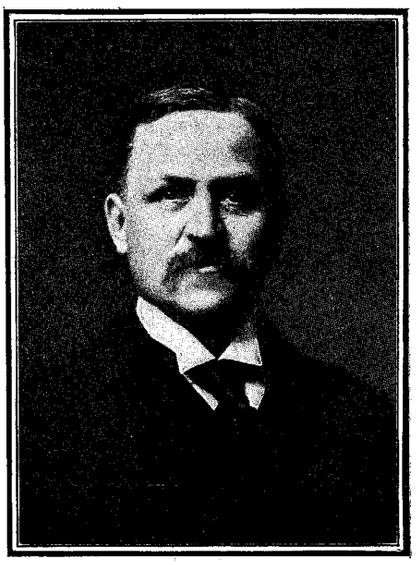
> Foiled by our fellow men, depressed, out-worn,
> We leave the brutal world to take its way,
> And, Patience! in another life, we say,
> The world shall be thrust down, and we upborne!
> And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn
> The world's poor, routed leavings; or will they,
> Who failed under the heat of this life's day,
> Support the fervors of the heavenly morn?
> No, no! the energy of life may be
> Kept on after the grave, but not begun;
> And he who flagged not in the earthly strife,
> From strength to strength advancing, only he,
> His soul well knit, and all his battles won,
> Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.

"Dr. McConnell's book attains to a peculiar interest in the alliance which he makes with the scientific on the basis of an ethereal substance pervading all matter and all space. It is of this ethereal substance that he believes the immortal organism to be made, and, seeking for confirmation of his view, he pounces upon his own wherever he finds it—in spiritism, in hypnotism, in the Röntgen rays, and in the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. My impression is that he is somewhat more daring than scientific in his confidence as to the nature and possibilities of the ether. Moreover, he seems much less scientific in dealing with the resurrection of Jesus than in the earlier chapters of his book. But the weakest link in his whole chain is that which is made to bear the greatest weight. What he attempts is to convince us that a sufficient amount of goodness may build up in man an ethereal body which will survive the shock of death. But, granted the ethereal body, we have not a particle of evidence that a good life has any constitutive power with this body or upon it. The resurrection of Jesus is not an exception, because the ethico-ethereal doctrine must first be established before it can be applied to that resurrection. We are moving in a vicious circle when we use it both as an illustration of a known principle and as an argument for that principle.

"Dr. McConnell is too honest to conceal the difficulties that inhere in the doctrine of which he is enamored. One of these is that it seems to wipe the little children out, and Dr. McConnell's disclaimer is so faint that it does not encourage us. It also wipes out the people who have never had a chance. Another is that, at one point, it requires a mystical expansion of the historical Jesus into a Christ who was before all worlds, at which point Dr. McConnell forgets all his science and becomes wildly theological. There is another difficulty which he does not meet, or even name. If immortality is a reward of merit, where shall the line be drawn, like that which divides water from ice on the one hand and from steam on the other? How many degrees above zero must a man be morally to achieve immortality? A modest man would hesitate to draw the line so low as to include himself. But Dr. McConnell is confident that he presents a great ethical motive. The dread of annihilation will, he thinks, hold the wretch in order as the fear of hell did not. It depends upon the kind of hell. The most of us would infinitely prefer annihilation to the hell of Jonathan Edwards's Enfield sermon. Nor do I see that the terror of annihilation is more ethical than the fear of hell. The woman who met St. Ivo (in the Chronicles of St. Louis) should have had another vase for the destruction of this also, so that men might serve God without hope or fear—even of annihilation—and for love only."

MARK TWAIN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

THE controversy which has been waged during the past three months between Mark Twain and the Christian missionaries over the alleged misdoings of some of the latter in China suggests to many the battle between the lion and the whale. The parties to the conflict live for the most part in different elements and have considerable difficulty in getting to close quarters. The battle has covered too much ground for us to do more than give a view of the field here and there. Mark Twain opened his attack with a charge all along the line in *The North American Review* (February), in an article called "To the Person Sitting in Darkness." Part of this consisted of an arraignment of civilization in Christian countries, especially in New York, with the aim of showing that the worst features of pagan civilization can be found at our very doors after nineteen centuries of Christian domination. The writer then quoted a despatch from China in the New York *Sun*, italicizing portions of it, as follows:



THE REV. DR. AMENT.

"The Rev. Mr. Ament, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has returned from a trip which he made for the purpose of collecting indemnities for damages done by Boxers. *Everywhere he went he compelled the Chinese to pay.* He says that all his native Christians are now provided for. He had 700 of them under his charge, and 300 were killed. He has *collected 300 taels for each* of these murders, and has *compelled full payment for all the property belonging to Christians* that was destroyed. He also assessed *fines* amounting to THIRTEEN TIMES the amount of the indemnity. *This money will be used for the propagation of the Gospel.*

"Mr. Ament declares that the compensation he has collected is *moderate*, when compared with the amount secured by the Catholics, who demand, in addition to money, *head for head.* They collected 500 taels for each murder of a Catholic. In the Wenchiu country, 680 Catholics were killed, and for this the European Catholics here demand 750,000 strings of cash and 680 *heads.*

"In the course of a conversation, Mr. Ament referred to the attitude of the missionaries toward the Chinese. He said:

"'I deny emphatically that the missionaries are *vindictive*, that they *generally* looted, or that they have done anything *since* the siege that *the circumstances demand.* I criticize the Americans. *The soft hand of the Americans is not as good as*

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the mailed fist of the Germans. If you deal with the Chinese with a soft hand they will take advantage of it.'

"The statement that the French Government will return the loot taken by the French soldiers is the source of the greatest amusement here. The French soldiers were more systematic looters than the Germans, and it is a fact that to-day *Catholic Christians*, carrying French flags and armed with modern guns, are looting villages in the province of Chihli."

Upon this Mark Twain comments as follows:

"By happy luck, we get all these glad tidings on Christmas Eve—just in time to enable us to celebrate the day with proper gaiety and enthusiasm. Our spirits soar, and we find we can even make jokes: Taels I win, Heads you lose.

"Our Reverend Ament is the right man in the right place. What we want of our missionaries out there is, not that they shall merely represent in their acts and persons the grace and gentleness and charity and loving-kindness of our religion, but that they shall also represent the American spirit. The oldest Americans are the Pawnees. . . . . .

"Our Reverend Ament is justifiably jealous of those enterprising Catholics who not only get big money for each lost convert, but get 'head for head' besides. But he should soothe himself with the reflection that the entirety of their exactions are for their own pockets, whereas he, less selfishly, devotes only 300 taels per head to that service, and gives the whole vast thirteen repetitions of the property indemnity to the service of propagating the Gospel. His magnanimity has won him the approval of his nation, and will get him a monument. Let him be content with these rewards. We all hold him dear for manfully defending his fellow missionaries from exaggerated charges which were beginning to distress us, but which his testimony has so considerably modified that we can now contemplate them without noticeable pain. For now we know that, even before the siege, the missionaries were not 'generally' out looting, and that, 'since the siege' they have acted quite handsomely, except when 'circumstances' crowded them. I am arranging for the monument. Subscriptions for it can be sent to the American Board; designs for it can be sent to me. Designs must allegorically set forth the Thirteen Reduplications of the Indemnity, and the Object for which they were exacted; as Ornaments, the designs must exhibit 680 Heads, so disposed as to give a pleasing and pretty effect; for the Catholics have done nicely, and are entitled to notice in the monument. Mottoes may be suggested, if any shall be discovered that will satisfactorily cover the ground. . . .

"Shall we go on conferring our civilization upon the peoples that sit in darkness, or shall we give those poor things a rest? Shall we bang right ahead in our old-time, loud, pious way, and commit the new century to the game; or shall we sober up and sit down and think it over first? Would it not be prudent to get our civilization-tools together, and see how much stock is left on hand in the way of Glass Beads and Theology, and Maxim Guns and Hymn Books, and Trade-Gin and Torches of Progress and Enlightenment (patent adjustable ones, good to fire villages with, upon occasion), and balance the books, and arrive at the profit and loss, so that we may intelligently decide whether to continue the business or sell out the property and start a new Civilization Scheme on the proceeds?"

These statements brought out soon after a long letter to Mark Twain by the Rev. Judson Smith, of Boston, secretary of the American Board of Missions, in which he said in part (New York *Tribune*, February 15):

"Dr. Ament has been a missionary for twenty-three years and my correspondent above sixteen years, and I have heard from him frequently during these last months since he escaped from the siege in Peking. The last letter from Dr. Ament was written on November 13, and gives a full account of the events to which presumably *The Sun's* despatch refers. This letter was given to the Associated Press soon after its arrival, on January 7. In it he says:

"'I have been in Cho-Chow. This time I proposed to settle affairs without the aid of soldiers or legations. The visit was a complete success. Every one of our dispossessed church-members in that region has been reinstated and a money compensation made for his losses. This has been done by appealing to the sense of justice among the villagers, where our people lived and where they were respected by all decent people. The villagers were extremely grateful because I brought no foreign soldiers, and were glad to settle on the terms proposed. After our conditions were known, many villagers came of their own accord and brought their money with them.'

"Nothing is said of securing 'thirteen times' the amount of the losses. There is not a word about using this indemnity 'for the propagation of the Gospel.' The whole procedure is in accordance with a custom among the Chinese of holding a village responsible for wrongs suffered in that village, and especially making the head men of the village accountable for wrongs committed there. Not a cash has gone to Dr. Ament or his associates, or for mission purposes of any kind; all has been used for the relief of those hundreds of refugees whom the Boxers and their fellow villagers dispossessed of home and property in the wild fury of last June, who shared the siege in Peking with the legations and the missionaries, and won Mr. Conger's unstinted praise, and who, homeless and helpless, are dependent on the missionaries for food, raiment, shelter, and all things. This is Dr. Ament's own explanation, and you will note that it lacks all those features on which your arraignment rests. We give unhesitating credence to Dr. Ament's narrative; we find it confirmed by what his associates write; we have not one intimation from authoritative sources that it is not true."

On the strength of these statements, Dr. Smith and many religious and secular journals called upon Mark Twain to retract his allegations and "apologize." In *The North American Review* (April), however, he refuses to take back what he has said and returns to the charge. He says in part:

"In a brief reply to Dr. Smith's open letter to me, I said this in *The Tribune*. I am italicizing several words for a purpose:

"'Whenever he (Dr. Smith) can produce from the Rev. Mr. Ament an assertion that *The Sun's* character-blasting despatch was not authorized *by him*, and whenever Dr. Smith can buttress Mr. Ament's disclaimer with a confession from *Mr. Chamberlain*, the head of the Laffan News Service in China, that that despatch was a false invention *and unauthorized*, the case against Mr. Ament will fall at once to the ground.'

"Brief cablegrams, referred to above, which passed between Dr. Smith and Dr. Ament, and were published on February 20:

"'Ament, Peking: Reported December 24 your collecting thirteen times actual losses; using for propagating the Gospel. Are these statements true? Cable specific answer. SMITH.'

"'Statement untrue. Collected 1-3 for church expenses, additional actual damages; now supporting widows and orphans. Publication thirteen times blunder cable. All collections received approval Chinese officials, who are urging further settlements same line. AMENT.'

"Only two questions are asked; 'specific' answers required; no perilous wanderings among the other details of the unhappy despatch desired.

"What was the 'one-third extra'? Money due? No. Was it a theft, then? Putting aside the 'one-third extra,' what was the *remainder* of the exacted indemnity, if collected from persons not *known* to owe it, and without Christian and civilized forms of procedure? Was *it* theft, was it robbery? In America it would be that; in Christian Europe it would be that. I have great confidence in Dr. Smith's judgment concerning this detail, and he calls it 'theft and extortion'—even in China; for he was talking about the 'thirteen times' at the time that he gave it that strong name. It is his idea that, when you make guilty and innocent villagers pay the appraised damages, and then make them pay thirteen times that, besides, the *thirteen* stand for 'theft and extortion.' Then what does *one-third* extra stand for? Will he give that one-third a name? Is it modified theft and extortion? Is that it? The girl who was rebuked for having borne an illegitimate child excused herself by saying, 'But it is such a *little* one.' . . . . . .

"Is there no way, then, to justify these thefts and extortions and make them clean and fair and honorable? Yes, there is. It can be done; it has been done; it continues to be done—by revising the Ten Commandments and bringing them down to date: for use in pagan lands. For example:

"*Thou shalt not steal*—except when it is the custom of the country.

"This way out is recognized and *approved* by all the best authorities, including the Board. I will cite witnesses.

"*The newspaper cutting, above:* 'Dr. Ament declares that

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all the collections which he made were approved by the *Chinese* officials.' The editor is satisfied.

"*Dr. Ament's cable to Dr. Smith:* 'All collections received approval *Chinese* officials.' Dr. Ament is satisfied.

"*Letters from eight clergymen*—all to the same effect: Dr. Ament merely did as the *Chinese* do. So they are satisfied.

"*Mr. Ward, of The Independent.*

"*The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden.*

"I have mislaid the letters of these gentlemen and can not quote their words, but they are of the satisfied."

Various views are taken of the controversy. The Protestant Church papers, which are, as we have before pointed out, almost unanimous in support of the "expansion" policy, defend Mr. Ament and the missionaries, and, like many of the secular "expansion" papers, refer to Mark Twain as now having "no ground to stand upon" and his argument as a "weak dodging of the question." Zion's *Herald*, for instance, says:

"Poor Twain is certainly running tailings. Having hastened to slander Dr. Ament on the basis of a hearsay which afterward

CAN THE MISSIONARY REACH THIS OLD SAVAGE?
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

proved false, he now seeks to crawl out of a manly apology on a pettifogging quibble. The original charge was that Dr. Ament had assessed damages on the Chinese thirteenfold for their plunder and massacre of missionaries and native Christians. This was based on a clerical error by which 1-3 was taken for 13. Dr. Ament calculated the damages on a moderate scale of value, and added one-third. This sum was paid, and used to feed and clothe the starving and naked victims of the Boxer outrages. We venture to think that not one manly man between the seas, or beyond them, who is not under the necessity of writing an article or making a 'point,' will find any fault with this. But Twain thinks that that extra third is just as bad as thirteen. It is a sin to steal a pin. No account is to be taken of the distress, the terror, the life-long horror of the victims and their friends. These things don't count when Twain is auditing the bill for damages—at so much a page for the magazine. And the decent world wonders."

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks in like fashion:

"This kind of an argument takes care of itself. By Mark Twain's logic, indubitable damages inflicted by known villages, for which these villages were responsible and would have paid by Chinese practise, can not be collected by Christian missionaries and converts because the villagers who inflicted the damage have laws and a government so poor that wrong will be done in collecting the damages.

"This is neither Christianity nor common sense, neither law nor morality. Indemnities collected by the law and practise of the country in which the damages were done, on a plan which meets the approval of its authorities, are just."

Mr. Edwin H. Conger, Minister to China, who has just returned from the Orient, also defends the missionaries, taking a very different view of them and of the foreign troops from that already given by Sir Robert Hart in *The Fortnightly Review* (THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9, page 168) and from the late German Minister to Peking in *The Independent* (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 6, page 419), who strongly recommends that for the peace of the country all missionaries in the future be restricted to the treaty ports. In a Victoria (B. C.) despatch of April 23 Mr. Conger says:

"There were really no acts on the part of the missionaries that were not entirely justified, when the circumstances are known. The missionaries did not loot. The missionaries there found 20,000 destitute men and women on their hands. There was no government, no organized authority. There were the houses of men who had been firing on the foreign quarter, directing the attack, leaders of the Boxers; their property had been abandoned as a result of a state of war, and was taken in order to succor hundreds of suffering and destitute Chinese, whose lives the original owners had been laboring to destroy. The winter was coming on and measures of some kind were imperative, and the appropriation of the property for the ends in view was unquestionably justified. That briefly was the situation. I am prepared to justify the conduct of the American missionaries before the siege and after the siege."

On the other hand, many secular journals, including the Boston *Transcript*, the Hartford *Courant*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Detroit *Journal*, and the New York *Sun*—all of them, except the third, "expansionist" papers—either take strong ground against Mr. Ament and the missionaries, or believe that their case is anything but a strong one. *The Sun*, in particular, has devoted a large amount of space to the topic. A lengthy analysis of Dr. Ament's defense occurs in its issue of March 30. It says in part:

"We fear that there is something yet to be cleared up concerning the methods and details of the systematic exaction of indemnity. Meanwhile, Dr. Ament's statement establishes the fact of that systematic collection of indemnity by a self-constituted court of equity or claims commission consisting of the missionaries themselves, responsible to no lawful authority and acting under no legal warrant. The interference was not even in behalf of American citizens. It was between Chinese and Chinese. There is nothing in our treaties with China conferring upon the missionaries the functions they admit having exercised in this respect.

"Secondly, as to the infliction on the villagers of an additional penalty, over and above the indemnity assessed, to go into the mission funds. This extra fine of thirty-three and one-third per cent. is distinctly admitted by Dr. Ament:

"'In general the process has been as follows: To *demand* the rebuilding of houses, or an equivalent in money; to *demand* payment for tools and grains carried off, or for animals stolen; in case the head of a family has been murdered, or one who was the provider, the sum of 500 taels is *demanded* for the support of the survivor.

"'In most cases, a sum equal to about one-third of the above mentioned indemnity was *demanded for the church*, which sum was used more or less entirely to provide for the present needs of distressed people. If money was left over, it was made a fund for the support of widows and orphans who have no other visible means of support.'

"No comment is needed here. However satisfactory to the Rev. Dr. Ament's conscience was the motive of his demands upon the villages, the collection of the indemnity and the collection of the additional exaction for the mission funds was conceived and carried out in the spirit of lynch law; and in many, if not most cases, the penalty imposed by the Rev. Dr. Ament must have fallen not upon the persons guilty of the original outrage, but upon those innocent of participation in it.

"As to the general attitude of the Rev. Dr. Ament toward the Chinese who have not accepted the Gospel he went forth to preach, his statement is illuminating. There is not one word from beginning to end that is in sympathy with the spirit of brotherhood and mercy and forgiveness which is so large a part

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of the religion Christ taught to mankind. The reverend doctor is a missionary of the church militant. He is a practical man. He believes in making examples of the wicked. In questions of punishment for crimes committed against the native Christians, he seems at every point disposed to demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

The Sun further says that "the association of Christian missionaries for the collection of pecuniary indemnity . . . without warrant of civilized law and in defiance of the spirit and precepts of Christianity" is so radically opposed to the religious conception that "enthusiasm for Christian missions has been chilled by it as never before in their history." The Boston *Transcript* says that "if there is the slightest danger that the Chinese people in and about Peking will associate motives of revenge and extortion with the actions of those who stand as the representatives of Christianity, it would be better for the boards to undo at once what has been done and disavow to the Chinese people, at the earliest possible moment, all approval of the questionable acts."

The Detroit *Journal* says: "Surely the missionary was under peculiar and pressing obligations to set an example for native and foreigner which should be not only above criticism, but above suspicion. It is not necessary to occupy a too high moral standard to reach the conclusion that the example set was not above criticism—and a pity 'tis 'tis true."

The Ave Maria (Roman Catholic) commenting on *The Sun's* "vigorous and pretty thorough analysis" of Dr. Ament's statement, remarks:

"The result can scarcely be gratifying to the gentlemen [of the American Board] in Boston. The American missionary in question is convicted of having conducted himself rather in the retaliatory spirit of the Old Law than in accordance with the gentle teachings of the Gospel he was presumed to preach; and his statement—which the secretary styled 'frank, manly, comprehensive, and satisfactory'—proves to be in more than one respect the reverse of what is implied in these several epithets."

In another issue we hope to give further particulars of the controversy, which is continued by Dr. Judson Smith in *The North American Review* (May), and by *The Sun*, which criticizes his statements in a series of recent articles.

THE APPROACHING PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AND CREED REVISION.

THE most important subject to be discussed at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which opens in Philadelphia on May 16, is the question of revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. Whether or not this great historic document, which has been the official creedal statement of the Calvinistic churches since the seventeenth century, is to be so modified or reinterpreted as to soften its apparent teachings in regard to the fate of non-elect infants, the condemnation of the heathen, and other applications of the doctrine of predestination, is still uncertain and will be decided at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. In its report, the committee on revision of the creed appointed by the General Assembly of last year is unanimous in thinking that some change is necessary. It finds, from the answers sent by the presbyteries to the committee, that the church desires some creedal change, and that it is "the mind of the church that the confession shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teaching of Scripture, that God is not willing that any one should perish; nor is it the decree of God, but the wickedness of their own hearts which shuts some men out from the salvation freely and lovingly offered in Christ Jesus to all sinners." The report proceeds as follows:

"In view of these facts we recommend that a committee, as provided by the form of government, chapter xxxiii., section 3, be appointed by this assembly.

"We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith, bearing the same relation to the Confession which the Shorter Catechism bears to the Larger Catechism and formed on the general model of the consensus creed prepared for the Assembly of 1892, or the Article of Faith of the Presbyterian Church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committee's report and submitted to the Assembly, to be referred to the committee that may be appointed.

"This summary is not to be a substitute for the Confession and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions; to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair, but rather to manifest and maintain the integrity of the reformed faith.

"We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of chapter iii., chapter x., section 3, and chapter xiv., section 7; chapter xxii., section 3, and chapter xxv., section 6, of our Confession of Faith either by modification of the text or by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions, and Holy Spirit, it being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scripture."

SOME CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF "THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BIBLICA."

WE lately gave several opinions by clerics and laymen concerning "The Encyclopedia Biblica," now being issued under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. T. K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester and professor of the Interpretation of Scripture in the University of Oxford (THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 23, page 352). Not all orthodox critics oppose this work, notwithstanding the fact that it represents in the main the most extreme school of modern higher criticism. The New York *Churchman*, for instance, altho differing from its views and methods in many particulars, speaks of its writers as "distinguished churchmen" who, it has no hesitation in believing, "are as sound in faith as they are bold in scholarship," and thinks that it is "a source of congratulation that an encyclopedia of such fearless and acute criticism should be issued under the editorship of a churchman [an Episcopalian]." It still finds "permanent and undissolved" in the "crucible fire of the critical furnace" some historical elements of Christianity for faith to discern.

A far different view is taken by other organs of the same church. In England several Anglican journals, including the cautious and middle-of-the-road *Guardian*, and the Free-Church *British Weekly*, strongly condemn what they deem the destructive radicalism of Dr. Cheyne, and go so far as to suggest his trial for heresy. A decade or so ago it was pointed out as a phenomenon of profound significance that in the leading cyclopedia of the Anglo-Saxon race—"The Encyclopedia Britannica"—the article on the "Gospels," altho written by a clergyman of the Church of England, and maintaining an attitude of apparent reverence to Christ, was so radical as practically to destroy (if its conclusions are adopted) any logical basis for belief in a special Christian revelation, and that according to the conclusions reached by this Christian minister after a lifetime of study, no one has any positive knowledge when, where, or by whom the Gospel narratives were written, only that they are a patchwork of various anonymous scribes, of credulous and uncritical minds. The same attitude toward these Christian documents as was taken in the "Britannica" is adopted in this latest work of Christian scholarship. That the work is in the highest degree destructive of all the historic Christian foundations is the view not only of *The Guardian* and *The British Weekly*, but of an American Episcopal journal, *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, April 20). It says:

"We agree with the opinion of these two journals that Dr.

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Cheyne's 'Encyclopedia' is, and is intended to be, a powerful agent in the propagation of unbelief. We find ourselves perfectly unable to understand how the editor of such a work can profess to believe in the Christian religion otherwise than with the sarcastic smile with which the later Roman augurs used to inspect the sacred chickens. At the same time, we suspect that a presentment and trial of Dr. Cheyne would do no good whatever. No man who is not morally and intellectually stone-blind can fail to see the inconsistency of Dr. Cheyne's public teachings with his position as a professor of the interpretation of Holy Scripture in the Church of England. That inconsistency is as offensive to the moral sense as it is unintelligible to the unsophisticated intellect; and any man who is openly involved in it is *ipso facto* condemned by the public opinion of honest and sincere men. We greatly doubt, nevertheless, whether Dr. Cheyne could be convicted of heresy on the mere ground of the editorship of this volume. He professes to give various views of the topics treated in its pages; and even if all the views which he presents on any subject, however vital, should be discovered to be fatally defective as statements of Christian truth, it would be very difficult for any court to convict him of heresy on account of what *he has not said*. On the other hand, if the handling of any subject is so destructive as frankly to deny some fundamental Christian verity, it would be equally difficult to convict the editor of responsibility for an opinion which *he only reports*, but for which he does not expressly make himself responsible."

"ZOISM": ANOTHER NEW CREED FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, which, tho the youngest of great cities, has already been the birthplace or chief home of a considerable number of new religions, among the more interesting being Dr. Dowie's "Christian Catholic Church" and "Koreshanity," has of late years given birth to another religion called "Zoism," or "the higher development of magnetic healing, by which the life energy of the universe is transferred by the healer to the patient." This higher magnetic healing, it is asserted, has nothing in common with mental suggestion, thought-transference, or hypnotism. Hypnotism and its kindred sciences, it is explained, are "of the brain, and theoretical"; while Zoism, on the contrary, is "of the spirit, and practical." From *Light* (March 23), the London exponent of Spiritualism, we take the following summary of the new faith and its methods:

"The force used by the Zoist is 'Zone' (from *Zoë*, Greek for 'life'). It is a universal, all-pervading, creative, intelligent 'principle,' blending with earth, air, water, fire, electricity, and thought. It is 'the intelligence which creates'; 'the all-pervading Spirit of God'; the 'spirit of life.' 'Zone is the thought of God. It is the love which has created, and must evermore create.' Evil is ephemeral, but Zone, 'which is God's essence,' is eternal. Zone enables thought to act at a distance by blending with it. The perversely evil soul will lose its Zone at death, and have no longer a conscious existence. Mind is the soul of man, Zone his spirit. Zone is a 'practical God,' a universal, intelligent force, of which man can make use. So-called miracles are manifestations of Zone. 'God is health.' 'In a minor degree, every man is a god,' because he creates. 'Zone is the formative force, or spiritual intelligence, which shapes the building of plastic material into determinate forms.'

"It is evident that Zoism is a blend of the theories of Mesmer (not of his practises) with those of the Christian Scientists and of the occultists. It postulates, like Mesmer, a universal intelligent force, 'fluid,' or principle; it pronounces as the essence of everything to be love or good, like the Christian Scientist; and like the occultist, it proclaims the inherent power of man to arouse in himself and in others the divine-natural creative (or curative) force. The Zoist does not use the 'passes,' but cures by a kind of 'laying on of hands,' by which means Zone is communicated to the patient. He depends for his curative or other power upon the supply of Zone he draws from the atmosphere (the ether) and from food. The process by which he gets his supply of Zone is deep, slow breathing, which enables him after a while to go for days without eating, and makes him disease-proof, besides endowing him with a supply of Zone to give to others; at least, so he claims.

"In practice, the Zoist is a strict vegetarian. Tea, coffee, and cocoa he ranks with alcohol, strychnin, and cocain. He has no appointed meal-times, but eats when he is hungry. 'If he is hungry all day long, he may eat all day long.' That sounds rather gluttonous, but he eats only uncooked food, and as 'raw oatmeal is the ideal food,' he is not very likely to 'eat all day long.' The Zoist believe in 'immortality in the flesh,' altho, at present, habit and heredity prevent its attainment. He thinks that so long as the process of repair is efficiently kept up, a man need not die. What happens when he is run over and cut to pieces by a train is not stated. Immortality after death the Zoist believes to be conditional—the reward of the virtuous."

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST AND THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF CHURCH STATISTICS.

IN our issue of April 20 (page 480), we quoted some remarks of the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) reflecting upon the carelessness with which many denominational records of membership are kept, and in particular upon the alleged looseness of method adopted by the Disciples of Christ. In reply, the St. Louis *Christian-Evangelist* (April 25), a leading organ of the Disciples, characterizes *The Interior's* statements as "bitter and unjust," and worthy of "the narrowest backwoods journal." Quoting the excerpt in THE LITERARY DIGEST from *The Interior*, it says:

"There are several clear and distinct violations of the command, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor,' in the foregoing screed, among which we mention the following:

"1. The implied statement that the Disciples 'keep no official records of membership.' Each congregation keeps its roll of members in charge of a church clerk and subject to revision from time to time by the official board.

"2. 'Their growth is largely made up by defections from other denominations.' This is absolutely false. Not ten per cent. of our increase, we venture to say, come from other bodies. This charge smacks of the politician's cry before the election: 'We've got the enemy now, *if they don't buy us!*'

"3. 'There are without any central, official body,' etc. They have no 'central, official body' to try heretics, as 'our friends of the body which calls itself' Presbyterians have, but they do have a general Christian Missionary Society, under whose supervision statistics are collected and to which annual reports are submitted.

"4. The statement from the 'venerated leader,' if ever made, was a broad jest and was never intended to be taken seriously. We challenge *The Interior* to test the truth of this by giving name of the party, that his testimony may be taken.

"It *is* strange how slowly *some* religious people, especially religious editors, 'come to the conviction that it is as much a duty to tell the truth' about their religious neighbors as about anything else.

"The claim of 74 per cent. gain in ten years is 'absurdity' to *The Interior*. But it has been more than twice that per cent. in St. Louis, where we happen to know the facts personally. We do not affirm the infallibility of our statistics. What we do claim is that an honest effort is made to get at the facts, and that they are probably as accurate as the average church statistics. The comment of *The Interior* reveals an animus that is not numbered among the Christian graces. As it favors revision, it should revise its statement at once."

THE old question as to whether this country is a "Christian nation" has not been allowed to disappear wholly from view, tho at present those who oppose placing any explicit declaration on the subject in the federal Constitution point scornfully to the recent doings of the so-called "Christian powers" in China, all of which, except the United States, profess a nominal allegiance to Christ in their political constitution. In reply to a letter of inquiry, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the well-known writer on religion, quotes from the treaty with the Mediterranean Mussulman nations, sent to the Senate by President Washington, and ratified by that body. The opening paragraph is as follows (*Evening Post*, March 30):

"As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of Mussulmans—and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohammedan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."

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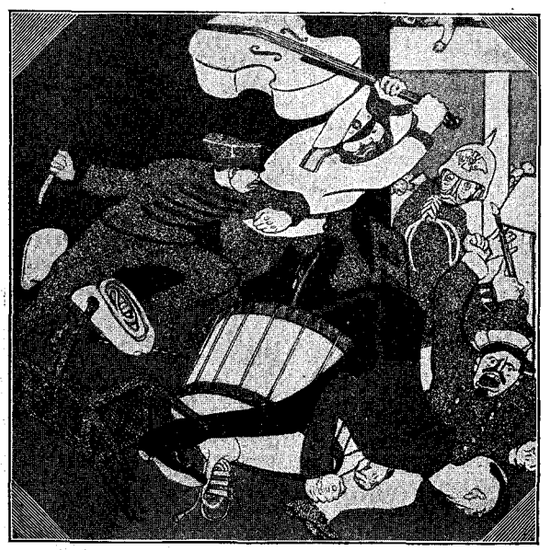
FOREIGN TOPICS.

FAR EASTERN COMMENT ON RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

THE press of the Far East continues to devote its attention almost exclusively to the occupation of Manchuria by Russia and the latter's alleged designs on Korea. The journals of Japan and China, published in English and generally under English auspices, discuss the matter with more freedom than is shown even by the press of Great Britain and the Continent.

Russia may promise all she pleases, says *The Japan Weekly Gazette* (Yokohama), but we have never thought she would loose her grip of Manchuria, despite her protests to the contrary. She is committed to a progressive policy there by much the same considerations that make England remain in Egypt, as she does under Conservative and Liberal ministers alike, tho the latter, by all rules of logic, ought to withdraw. *The Chronicle* (Kobe) also refers to English occupation of Egypt and says:

"It may be that the Russian Government is quite guileless in the matter, and really thinks that its occupation of Manchuria is merely temporary. History, however, shows us that the best of



CONCERT OF THE POWERS IN CHINA.
—*Simplicissimus.*

intentions often get placed in the background, and that a nation starting to do one thing is frequently led into doing something else, which, if not at complete variance with the original intention, is at least not a direct consequence of it."

The Herald, also of Kobe, is very bitter in its denunciation of Russia's course in Manchuria. The Muscovite empire, it says, has unquestionably stretched the meaning of the term diplomacy so that it covers, with a thin guise of decency, these dishonorable and lying proceedings. It continues:

"The result is not alone an offense to the morals of civilization and a wound to the interests of those injured by it, it is a lowering of those honorable standards by the maintenance of which the wheels of society run smoothly; by which mutual relations in international comity are sustained, so that the nations descend not to the level of brigands and thieves and live amid an anarchy of morals. . . . We make not the least doubt that the success of Russian knavery, all other considerations aside, must to a degree unsettle and disturb belief in and reliance upon the principles of honor and fair-dealing among the rulers and peoples of some contemporary powers."

The native journal, the *Asahi*, of Osaka, believes that Russia, "despite all her solemn agreements and promises, will continue her designs on Manchuria under pretension, and finally annex it to her domain after some years, for this is the true nature of Muscovite ambition." *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) characterizes Russia's course as "a series of openly unscrupulous efforts to satisfy a colossal ambition," and adds:

"England has hitherto been the only effective obstacle to Russia's onward movement in Central and Eastern Asia. The hand

MAINTAINING HIS EQUILIBRIUM.

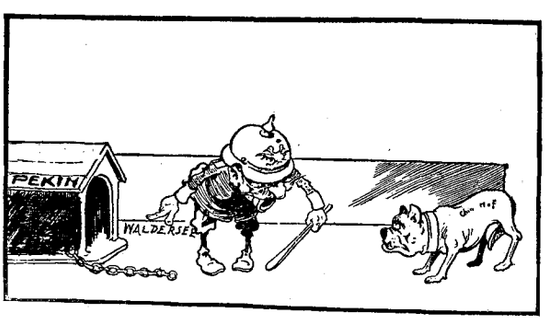
CHINESE EMPEROR: "Oh, do let me go? You're pulling me to pieces between you."

THE POWERS: "Don't be afraid. We're only maintaining your equilibrium."
—*Westminster Gazette.*

that is now temporarily paralyzed is England's, and Russia's immediate haste to help herself to the good things thus left unprotected is almost comical. It is no longer a question of surmise or suspicion."

Arguing on the same lines, *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), declares, in an editorial entitled "Russia, Limited," that "Russian expansion has at last "run up against formidable barriers." *The Celestial Empire* continues:

"Hitherto growth on her part has been more of the overlapping envelopment of an amœba than of the calculated grasping of a vertebrate. Territories that adjoined hers have been absorbed rather than seized, and there was no chance of the cessation of the process until the Muscovite organism should find itself side by side with another at once vigorous, powerful, and resentful of absorption. On almost all sides this has now become the case. Russian progress in Europe has, at any rate for the time being, been absolutely checked. In Asia she is still face to face with Turkey, but not with Turkey alone. There is now a stiffening of the Mohammedan backbone by support from Berlin. The German has cast his eyes upon Asia Minor. In it he has seen a field for enterprise in various ways, for railways, for commerce, and



WALDERSEE INVITES THE CHINESE COURT TO RETURN TO PEKING.
—*Nebelspalter, Zurich.*

even for colonization. How much this is resented by Russia we know full well."

It is generally recognized in the Far East that Japan's interest in the settlement of the Manchurian question entitles her, as an alternative to direct interference with the Russian absorption of Manchuria, to compensating territorial advantages. Japan, says *The Herald* (Kobe), must have Korea and a slice of territory around Amoy. But Japan must hasten, for the Russian

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bear has already laid his paw on Korea. Russia has an interest in the Hermit Kingdom, at Masampo. A writer in this journal, who has lived in Korea for many years, sounds a note of warning, and recounts the Russian advance as follows:

"There is not a shadow of a doubt that Russia has designs on Korea, and in her own special way of hoodwinking the nation she is every day becoming stronger in Korea. Russia ten years ago was almost unknown in Korean politics. She was hardly known to have a ship or a soldier except by rumor. Of late she has been more and more in evidence. Her war-ships are thick upon the seas. Her ministers are engaged in a perpetual game of diplomatic skill at court, and she makes her power felt in the administration of the country. All this is no secret to some other powers, and Russia has not been alone in playing this game; she has, indeed, perhaps played the game with greater scruple than some others. Koreans who have crossed the northern border-line are well treated and are contented. Russia means to establish strongholds in several parts of the country, and no stronger place will she have than in Seoul [the capital] itself. Masampo is Russian, and for Russia only. It is a fine port and she means it to be her base of operations for the future."

The *Jiji Shimpo*, the native journal of Tokyo, declares that Russia obtained Masampo by purchase from the Korean Government with the condition that it should never be used for military purposes; but, continues the *Jiji*, she has violated this condition:

"Sentries are placed on the boundary of the Russian land and nobody is admitted within it; all the Russian vessels that come into the port are boarded by naval or military officers; and Russian war-ships which frequently visit the port have been carrying on a survey of Chinhai Bay. The extensive buildings which are now in course of construction at Masampo by Russia are alleged to be intended for hospitals, but the intentions of Russia are open to question, because those who are to be admitted to the hospitals must be military or naval men. In short, the Japanese do not regard the doings of Russia at Masampo in the light of ordinary events, and there is nothing to disabuse these suspicions."

The Kobe *Herald* points out that Russia's attempt to swallow Manchuria "enforces a somewhat significant fact in relation to modern types of government—the power of autocracies to realize ambitions of territorial aggrandizement with much greater facility than constitutional governments." It says further on this point:

"In a contest of territorial aggrandizement or even of necessary expansion it is the autocrat and not the constitutional ruler who wins. Territorially considered, France was greatest when her government was most autocratic; so was old Rome. Russia to-day is the crudest autocracy of the time. Under that autocracy she has advanced—again from the territorial point of view—more rapidly than perhaps any sovereignty in history, Great Britain not excepted. And in these present days we are seeing how wonderfully efficient her autocratic polity is for the purposes of expansion. The British Government dallies till it receives the prompting of the British electorate. America does nothing because its ponderous people care only for trade and the 'open door,' and even the German Emperor has a Reichstag to consult before he can have the ships and the men which are the instruments of territorial aggrandizement. And the while Lamsdorff of St. Petersburg makes an empire with his pen."

Suspension of the Pro-British French Paper.—"A loss for enlightenment, a loss for sincerity, a loss for all those who applaud the defense of truth," is the way *The Times* (London) refers to the suspension of the *Siècle* (Paris). This journal was one of the two which espoused the cause of Dreyfus and has been the only continental newspaper to support Great Britain in the South African war. A year or more ago the publisher organized a stock company and the stock was exploited mainly in the British press, the fact of the paper's friendship for things British being made much of. "We believe M. Guyot (the editor) judged wrongly," says *The Guardian* (Manchester, "Radical), but we are convinced that his judgment was an honest one, and that being so, we can not but praise the courage with which he persisted in saying what he believed to be true in the face of a French public opinion strongly convinced that he was wrong." No matter how he came to his decision, continues *The Guardian*, "unremittingly to express the conviction—mistaken, as we think it—in a French daily journal during the last two years was an act of independence and courage which we do not think that any one who cares for the success of democratic politics ought to undervalue." *The Daily News* (London, Liberal) refers to the suspension of the *Siècle* under the heading, "The Death of a Shoeblack," and says: "Englishmen are not in any need of shoeblacks, and the attempts of M. Yves Guyot to perform that function for the race in general, and Mr. Chamberlain in particular, has been throughout highly distressing and ignominious to all right-thinking men. We are thoroughly glad to see that it has come to an end."

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ITALY has for the last month or so occupied a position very near the center of the European stage. Is she about to leave the Triple Alliance and to become a third member in the alliance between France and Russia? Several incidents that

THE UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION OF KINGLY AUTHORITY IN GERMANY.
—*Kladderadatsch.*

seem to indicate such an intention have been the subject of a great deal of comment in the European press. The visit of the Italian fleet, under command of the Duke of Genoa, to Toulon, to pay its respects to President Loubet, of France, while a Russian squadron "happened" to be in the same harbor; the visit of the German Crown Prince to Vienna; the "friendly meeting" between the German Chancellor von Bülow and the Italian Premier; and the journey of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg—all have lent color to the persistent rumor that Italy, having found her alliance with Germany and Austria less advantageous than she had expected, will make a continuation of it conditional upon certain commercial advantages which she hopes to embody in treaties with her partners.

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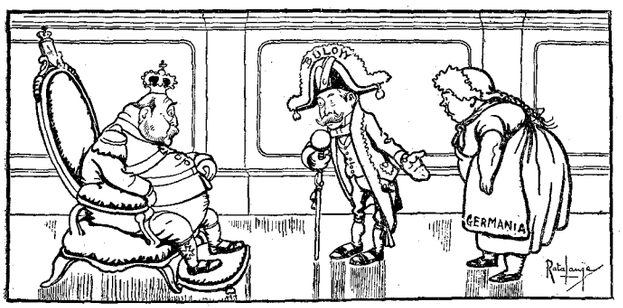
The treaties which she seeks thus to change expire almost simultaneously with the Dreibund itself—in May, 1903. As a year's notice of withdrawal or disagreement is required, next year will see the readjustment of Italy's foreign policy, if there is to be a readjustment.

The French papers rejoice over the *rapprochement* of France and Italy, as the two nations have been quite estranged ever since 1883, when Italy joined the Triple Alliance. The *Temps* (Paris) declares that there is in this *rapprochement* no cause for jealousy on the part of the other powers. If a similar understanding could be brought about between France and England, says the *Temps*, it would be an excellent thing:

"Bismarck tried to isolate France. He pushed her on in Tunis in order to awaken the enmity of Italy. He pushed England into Egypt to destroy even the possibility of an *entente cordiale* with us [the French]. For nearly thirty years Europe moved around these two points fixed by the powerful German statesman. Now the evolution of general politics has brought forward new necessities. The equilibrium of international forces can not forever rest on the same bases."



KING EDWARD AND HIS NEW SERVING-MAIDEN.

"If your majesty will only hire me, I promise to serve you well, and not speak unless spoken to."

"Well, my dear, you please me. I will engage you as a maid."

—*Humoristische Blätter.*

France, concludes the *Temps*, does not wish to "coax" Italy out of the Triple Alliance, nor herself to leave the Russian alliance:

"Present alliances are perfectly consistent with the wants of the new situation, provided the letter of these alliances is interpreted in a reasonable, conciliatory spirit. The friendship between France and Italy threatens no one. Europe will hail with satisfaction an act of wisdom and conciliation. Public opinion in the two countries will gladly ratify an exchange of courtesies which will henceforth frustrate the efforts of the mischief-makers."

The *Matin* (Paris) declares that the meeting of the French and Italian fleets has "changed nothing at all." Italy will remain faithful to the Triple Alliance, and will try to obtain commercial concessions from Germany and Austria by feigning to approach France. Says the *Matin* further:

"Italy is the little fish which profits by the rivalry of the big ones. She finds her safety in that rivalry. Observe that her unity has issued out of the struggles of France, first with Austria and next with Germany. The present balance of power in Europe constitutes the safety of Italy, who would feel herself in danger were this to be disturbed."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says that the friendship of France is good for Italy as the friendship of Italy is good for France. Then, referring to the presence of a Spanish man-of-war at the Toulon festivities, and also to the charge that France has been scheming to restore the temporal power of the Pope in Italy, the *Débats* says:

"Let us cease talking of the Mediterranean as a French or an Italian lake, and accustom ourselves to considering it as a Latin lake, which it should really be. . . . Thus, the Mediterranean question not being calculated to pit France against Italy, we can discover nothing which might give umbrage to the Italians, for we will not insult them by imagining them capable of still believing in the machinations of the republic in favor of the temporal power. Convinced that they understand this situation, we turn to the future with much confidence, even should the government of Rome think proper to maintain the ties connecting Italy with the central powers."

The *Éclair* (Paris) says: "To-day there is only the question of friendship without an alliance; but when the time comes for the Emperor William to realize his plan for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and he wants to annex that part of the Tyrol to the South of Trieste, then will Italy be on our side."

The Italian papers are very guarded in their references to the renewal of the Triple Alliance. The *Perseveranza* (Rome) declares that Italy is amply able to take care of her own affairs and really does not care for advice from outside. What Italy will do after May, 1903 [when the alliance must be renewed or dissolved], says this paper, "neither the foreign journalists nor their inspired correspondents can tell us; let them rest assured that she will be guided by her own interests—naturally, her commercial and social interests as well as her political ones." The *Tribuna* (Rome), Premier Zanardelli's organ, says that the *rapprochement* between France and Italy has no ulterior significance. The two nations have been drawn together—that is all. The *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, declares that France and Italy are bound together by many ties, and it rejoices in doing honor to the President of the republic.

The German papers profess to see nothing in the Toulon festivities more than international courtesy, and deny that Count Bülow's conference with the Italian premier had any political significance. The press of Berlin generally express the utmost good will to Italy, but warn her that the "isolation she would have forced upon her by withdrawing from the Dreibund, even with the Franco-Russian alliance to fall back upon, would be very expensive and dangerous to her." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that "such displays are necessary from time to time to satisfy French vanity." They are the most innocent safety-valve for the "most restless, most conceited, most ambitious, and most foolhardy nation—a nation which is, nevertheless, now satisfied with the rôle of a Russian sentinel."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says: "Friendly visits between powers which belong to different groups can be exchanged without affecting thereby the great international constellations. . . . The festivities at Toulon will arouse in Vienna and Berlin no feelings but those of satisfaction at the gradual disappearance of an antagonism of feeling, if not of interests. Italy abides in the Triple Alliance, and does not think of sacrificing her adherence to it to her improved relations with France." The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest), Count Goluchowski's Hungarian organ (published in German), hails the event as a "new success won by the Central European policy of peace." The leading Hungarian journal, the *Budapesti-Hirlap*, declares, however, that the alliance between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy has "always been a hot-house plant of the most artificial growth." While Hungary is grateful to Italy and Germany for several acts of international courtesy, the alliance has been of no economic advantage to the Hungarians. Because of the ties which bind her to Germany and Italy, Hungary has lost her market in France and has been compelled to favor Italian products. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) sees in the Franco-Italian *rapprochement* improved prospects of general European peace. The *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm) believes that an actual alliance is being arranged between the two nations. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) remarks that the time is past when Italian statesmen blindly obeyed all orders that came from Berlin, and insists that Italy can not be equally the friend of France and of Germany. The *Epoca* (Madrid) sees a possible alliance of all the Latin nations in the harmony and unanimity with which

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French, Italian, and Spanish naval officers fraternized at Toulon.

The tone of the English comment is fairly well represented by the following from *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"We may welcome with the whole world the signs of international friendliness which these proceedings afford. The prolonged misunderstanding between France and Italy has been as unfortunate as unnecessary, and it becomes not any nation which has the cause of peace at heart to look with jealous eyes on the renewal of an ancient friendship. If Italy is now willing to forgive past injuries and to remember only past benefits, it lies not in the mouth of any foreigner to cavil. The political arrangements which control the affairs of Europe are no more jeopardized by the cultivation of friendliness between the two great Latin powers than they are by the strenuous efforts always made by Germany to live on good terms with Russia."

The usefulness of Italy, concludes *The Gazette*, turns on the friendship of England.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VENEZUELA AND OUR FOREIGN CRITICS.

THE European press are watching developments in Venezuela very closely. The British journals can not forget Mr. Cleveland's famous message in 1895. Until the issue of Mr. Kruger's ultimatum, recent years, says *The Saturday Review* (London), have not seen "so wanton a provocation to war as the issue of Mr. Cleveland's insolent message regarding a private dispute between Venezuela and ourselves." This journal continues:

"We have little sympathy with the Venezuelan Government as such, but we have the deepest with any attempt to arrest the wholesale application of the Monroe doctrine that is practised by the United States. It menaces the legitimate development of European countries and, we have reason to know, excites the gravest apprehension for the future in the governing circles of Germany. In any case the irony of political nemesis has rarely been more delightfully apparent than in the present condition of affairs, and we await its development with no less amusement than interest."

We continentals, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), referring to Mr. Cleveland's recent speech in Princeton, in the course of which he defended his Venezuelan message, can not help rejoicing at any disillusioning of England as to the much-dreamed of Anglo-American alliance. Whatever effect Mr. Cleveland's message had on the United States or Great Britain or Anglo-American relations in general, says *The Daily Star* (Montreal), there is no doubt that it was a good thing for Canada:

"It crystallized Canadian national sentiment and forever stilled the voices of those pessimists who pretended that Canada had no future except as part of the United States. President Cleveland gave the Canadian people an opportunity to show their spirit, and then, even more than in connection with the South African war, Canada showed its determination to stand by the empire in time of trouble. The Venezuelan dispute was not Canada's quarrel. The settlement of the boundary question was not a matter that affected this country in any way; yet if Britain had refused to yield to the demands of the United States, and war had been declared, Canada would have had to bear the brunt of it. The United States navy was not strong enough to oppose the British navy, and it is doubtful if any American warship could have reached Venezuela. The only way in which the Americans could have had any hope of success in the war would have been by invading Canada.

"But not a voice was raised in Canada in favor of Britain yielding to the United States. At public meetings throughout the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, when any reference was made to the matter, the audiences showed unmistakably that they were unanimously opposed to any back-down on the part of the British Government. The incident did not end in war, but it settled the destiny of Canada."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN COMMENT ON AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO.

THE press of Europe continues to condemn the method by which Aguinaldo was captured. Very few leaders of important movements, remarks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, have been captured so many times as Aguinaldo and De Wet. Indeed, even now we are almost inclined to be skeptical as to his taking. But he was taken "on the American plan"; and "that means hypocrisy." The Yankees, concludes this journal, despite the fallen leader's specious pronunciamento, have still the hearts and good will of the islanders to win. Germans, says the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), have but little to choose between the war waged by the Americans on the Filipinos and the campaign of England against the Boers, altho they have a little more interest in the latter outrage. The Filipinos, this Berlin journal continues, have very little of the snap and vigor shown by the Boers. There are, no doubt, brave men among them; but one would never believe it from the pusillanimous tone of Aguinaldo's proclamation. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* believes that the islanders will very soon learn, if they have not learned already, just what American promises are good for, and will see their dream of liberty "to have been merely a bubble." The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) believes that the Filipinos will continue to hold out, even tho their leader is captured.

Never was a picturesque career "more effectively obliterated," says *The Daily Witness* (Montreal), than has been the "heroic resistance of Aguinaldo and his compatriots to a foreign invasion, by the proclamation issued by that leader." The *Witness* is inclined to believe that Aguinaldo never wrote the manifesto, but that it was "concocted as a trap for the rest of the Filipinos," the captured leader being forced to sign it. Aguinaldo, says this Canadian journal, admits that he has been deserted by most of his people, and that he himself looks upon the whole matter as a bad job. It concludes as follows:

"But this sudden access of worship of the banner which but now was the emblem of foreign invasion and tyranny, to escape which he had sacrificed the peace of his country for years and the lives of countless brave men, which had been confided without reserve to his own wisdom and loyalty to independence, will leave the impression that he is either an unmitigated sneak, willing at any cost to buy his life from his captors, or that his reverses have unhinged his judgment. It may be, and no doubt is, the highest and best future possible to the Philippine Islands to come under 'the glorious sovereign banner of the United States.' Those who have already 'united around it' were possibly after all the truest patriots. But for Aguinaldo, writing from an American guard-room, to declare this with no word of defense of his own mistaken course, is either a monstrous capitulation or a monstrous aberration."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

China's Temporary Capital.—The city of Si-Ngan-Fu, in the valley of the Wei-ho, where the imperial Chinese court is temporarily installed, is a great grain and commercial center of the empire, and is thus described by a writer in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, April):

"Besides being in communication with the principal commercial and industrial centers of the empire, Si-Ngan-Fu occupies a most favorable position at the foot of the Tsing-lin mountains. This situation renders it inaccessible to foreign armies, and on this account it has been chosen more than once as an imperial residence. Few Europeans have visited it, and the information we have concerning it is somewhat vague. Its population is variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to a million. Unlike most Chinese cities, Si-Ngan-Fu is very closely built and contains neither squares nor public gardens. The Catholic mission counts about twenty thousand converts in this region. M. Michielis, who visited the city in 1879, reported that great deference was paid him by the crowds which followed him in his walks through the streets of the capital. The educated classes seem to predominate in this city, which contains the richest museum for the history of China in the country, the celebrated Peilin, or Forest of Inscriptions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Force and Freedom.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Armed to o'erthrow, impatient to enchain,
Making the year all winter, how shall ye
Persuade the destined bondsman he is free,
Or with a signal build the summer again?
Oh, ye can hold the rivulets of the plain
A little while from nuptials with the sea,
But the fierce mountain-stream of Liberty
Not edicts and not hosts may long restrain.
For this is of the heights and of the deeps,
Born of the heights and in the deeps conceived:
This, 'mid the lofty places of the mind
Gushing pellucid, vehemently upheaved,
Heart's tears and heart's blood hallow, as it sweeps
Invincibly on, co-during with mankind.

—In London *Daily News.*

The Swallow.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

At play in April skies that spread
Their azure depths above my head
As onward to the woods I sped,
I heard the swallow twitter;
O skater in the fields of air
On steely wings that sweep and dare,
To gain these scenes thy only care,
Nor fear the winds are bitter.

Ah, well I know thy deep-dyed vest,
Thy burnished wing, thy feathered nest.
Thy lyric flight at love's behest,
And all thy ways so airy;
Thou art a nursling of the air,
No earthly food makes up thy fare
But soaring things both frail and rare,—
Fit diet of a fairy.

—In May *Harper's Magazine.*

The Dandelion.

By EDWIN L. SABIN.

Brave little blossom, in the meadow-land
How like a soldier stanch you take your stand;
Bearing your oriflamme through storm and sun
From early spring until the summer's done.
Neighbors may change—the violet give way
To buds which, likewise, soon must have their day,
And when these, too, adorn the earth no more,
Behold, you greet us at our very door.

Freely the gold within your heart is spent,
Freely your sunshine to the mead is lent,
Freely your face smiles upward to the sky,
While, quite unheeding, hundreds pass you by.
And yet I venture, if amid our world
Each year an instant, only, you unfurled,
We all would cry, on seeing you displayed:
"Oh, what a beauteous dainty God hath made!"

—In May *Chautauquan.*

Brotherhood.

By E. S. MARTIN.

That plenty but reproaches me
Which leaves my brother bare,
Not wholly glad my heart can be
While his is bowed with care.
If I go free, and sound and stout
While his poor fetters clank,
Unsated still, I still cry out,
And plead with Whom I thank.

Almighty: Thou who Father be
Of him, of me, of all,
Draw us together, him and me,
That whichsoever fall,
The other's hand may fail him not—
The other's strength decline
No task of succor that his lot
May claim from son of Thine.

I would be fed. I would be clad.
I would be housed and dry.
But if so be my heart be sad—
What benefit have I?

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The "ring" offered to "make" a young lawyer, but he thought of a better plan. A strong and significant story.

THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION, **By E. W. Frentz.**

MRS. WILLIAMS'S WILD RIDE, **By Clarice Irene Clinghan.**

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Best he whose shoulders best endure
The load that brings relief,
And best shall he his joy secure
Who shares that joy with grief.

—In May *Scribner's.*

The Loss of the First-Born.

By MABEL THORNTON WHITMORE.

I sat and watched the barber's shears
Go snipping through my baby's curls.
And while I looked, swift sped the years.
As when a passing zephyr whirls
The pink-veined apple-blooms away,
Leaving exposed the budding fruit,
So tiny, yet a promise mute
Of harvest ripe some autumn day—
So, as the clustering ringlets fall,
My baby blossom droops and dies—
A sleek-haired laddie, grave and tall,
Kisses the tears from mother's eyes.

—In the *New Lippincott* (May).

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

In Paris.—"How do you know she is an American?" "I heard her talking French."—*Life.*

The Announcement.—A cross old bachelor suggests that births should be announced under the head of "new music."—*Tit-Bits.*

In London.—GUARD: "Are you first-class?" TURNIPPE: "Aye, lad! gradely—thankee—gradely—how's yersel'?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Chainless.—"Why didn't yer swipe dat feller's chainless bicycle yer went after last night?" "Well, I found out dere was a chainless dorg in de yard."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

On Board Ship.—"Can I bring you up some luncheon, sir?" "What! Lunch already? Why, it doesn't seem more than fifteen minutes since breakfast came up!"—*Life.*

A Fall.—FRED: "I had a fall last night which rendered me unconscious for several hours."
ED: "You don't mean it? Where did you fall?"
FRED: "I fell asleep."—*Tit-Bits.*

Mourning.—SHOP-WALKER: "Mourning? Certainly, sir. What relation to the deceased?"
CUSTOMER: "Son-in-law."
SHOP-WALKER: "Ah! Mitigated grief department. This way, please!"—*Moonshine.*

Easily Fixed.—"A man named John Jones," said the country editor's assistant, "writes to us to stop his paper, but he doesn't give his address." "Well," replied the editor, "drop him a postal and tell him we can't stop his paper unless he gives us his address."—*Philadelphia Press.*

His Answer.—IRISH TRAMP: "Good-mornin', sor. If ye plaze, how far is it to Phaynixville?"
COUNTRYMAN: "It's a good way. Who do you want to see there?"
IRISH TRAMP: "Sure, an' mesilf I want to see there. Good-mornin', sor."—*New Lippincott.*

The Speakers.—At a hotel in a busy quarter of Paris the following notice appears: "Ici on parle Anglais, Espagnol, Italien, Allemand," etc. An Englishman recently entered the house and asked, in British French, for the interpreter. The waiter replied that there was not one. "Who then," the Britisher asked, "speaks all these languages?" The waiter, with an innocent smile, replied, "The customers!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Same Here.—The Lebanon Valley Railroad gives employment to a great many Pennsyl-

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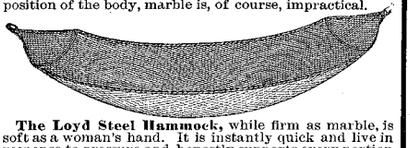

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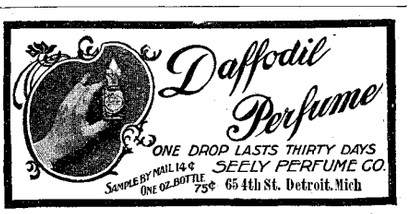

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the revolution in Colombia as having degenerated into mere guerilla warfare.

A hundred thousand sightseers throng the streets of Melbourne to view the decorations in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 29.—President McKinley starts from Washington on his trip to the Pacific coast.

The United States Supreme Court decides that "calls" are an agreement of sale, and therefore taxable under the war revenue law.

Losses amounting to $250,000 are caused by fire in Pittsburg; five miners are killed by an explosion in Indian Territory.

April 30.—The President and his party arrive at Memphis, Tenn., and are welcomed by state and city officials; he makes brief speeches at various stopping-places in Alabama and Mississippi.

Vice-President Roosevelt, Senator Hoar, and others speak at the annual dinner of the Home Market Club in Boston.

May 1.—President McKinley arrives in New Orleans, and is accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

Minister Conger returns to Iowa, and is greeted at Council Bluffs with speeches of welcome.

The Pan-American Exposition is opened, with brief exercises, at Buffalo.

May 2.—The President and his party spend the day sight-seeing in New Orleans, and start for Houston, Tex.

Morris K. Jesup is elected to the presidency of the New York Chamber of Commerce at its one hundred and thirty-third annual meeting.

A monument to Henry B. Hyde, the founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is unveiled in New York, Senator Depew making an eulogistic address.

May 3.—The President reaches Houston and Austin, Tex., making brief speeches at both places.

Fire causes great destruction in Jacksonville, Fla., six business blocks, three hotels, and a theater being swept away, the damage is estimated at $15,000,000.

May 4.—It is found that one hundred and forty-eight blocks were laid waste by the flames in Jacksonville, Fla.; great distress prevails and a call is made for tents.

President McKinley is received with enthusiasm at San Antonio, Texas, and continues his journey across the State to El Paso.

Excitement runs high on the New York Stock Exchange; an unprecedented amount of business has been transacted during recent days.

The Secretary of War decides to reduce the army in the Philippines to 40,000 men.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 30.—*Philippines:* General Tinio, the Filipino leader in Luzon, surrenders; several other prominent Filipinos yield to American troops.

May 2.—The trials in connection with the commissary scandal in Manila are in progress, the case of Capt. J. C. Reed being first prosecuted.

May 3.—Civil government is established in Manila; municipal rule will probably be carried on by appointed officials.

May 5.—*Cuba:* The Cuban Commission returns home to Havana, and their report is awaited with much interest.

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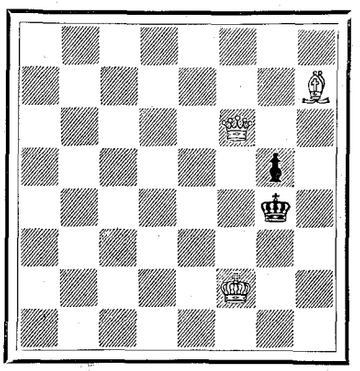
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 557.

A LITTLE TEASER.

By H. GRAY, York, England.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Three Pieces.

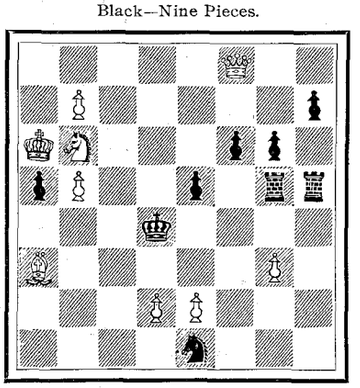
White mates in two moves.

Problem 558.

By KARL BEHTING.

Prize-Winner *Taglichen Rundschau* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 551.

Key-move, R—Kt 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A. H. Ganser, Bay City, Mich.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; Thrift and McMullen, Madison, Va.; C. E. Lloyd, Madison C.H., O.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; S. S. Dunham, Washington, D.C.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; T. Pengilly, Ely, Minn.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; J. D. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.; O. C. Pit-

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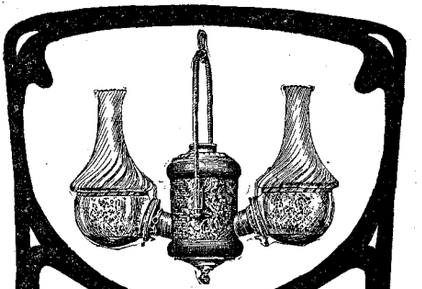

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kin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O., L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. A. H. Brown, Hamilton, Mo.

Comments: "Fine example of this rather unsatisfactory theme"—H. W. B.; "A little gem"—M. M.; "Skilfully constructed"—A K.; "As nearly perfect as a 2-er can be. I don't know wherein it would fail to take the maximum in marks"—W. R. C.; "The beauty of this problem is in the clever manner it avoids dual solutions and dual mates"—A. H. G.; "The best 2-er I have seen"—O. C. B.; "Elegant"—T. and McM.; "Worth par in any market"—C. E. L.; "Great economy"—H. M. C.; "A marvel of constructive skill"—J. H. S.; "Very fine"—G. P.

All sorts of keys have been received. The problem has been called a "fake"; it was "solved at sight"; "very easy"; and one of our esteemed solvers went so far as to say: "I utterly fail to see the greatness of this problem. The difficulty may consist in endeavoring to find a more intricate solution." We think it would be more satisfactory to those who didn't get it, for them to find Black's replies to the various suggested moves, than if we gave them. We assure you, however, that the only move forcing mate in two is R—Kt 6.

We are convinced that 552 is unsound. Having tried to find the corrected position, and failed, we must ask you to pass it.

THE ECCENTRIC PROBLEM.

In publishing this problem we questioned its legitimacy; for the trick is to prevent Black from Castling. Hence, R x B will not do. The key-move is B—Q Kt 8.

Solved by M.W. H., I. W. B., C. R. O., H. W. B., M. M., A K., Dr. J. H.S., Dr. A. H. B.; C. N. Hartt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Barry writes: "Highly ingenious illustration of the Castling trick, and novel, since it is in the form of a defense."

In addition to those reported, Dr. A. H. B. got 549 and 549; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark., 547 and 548; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn., and M. Chamberlin, Cody, Wyo., 549 and 550.

Lasker Visits the United States.

The Champion of the World, the great Lasker, arrived in New York City on April 24, to the great delight of thousands of persons interested in Chess.

Lasker was born at Berlinchen, province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on December 24, 1868 When a boy of twelve he learned the game of Chess from his brother Dr. Berthold Lasker, who is now considered a very strong amateur player and analyst. Eventually, when a student at Berlin, he accepted an invitation from the Crystal Palace management in London to give public exhibitions at that place for some time. After that he became a professional player in London. In 1897, however, he left Chess for a time and resumed his mathematical studies at Heidelberg, where he finally received the degree of doctor of mathematics. His record is as follows:

He won the Haupt tourney at Breslau in 1889, receiving the title of a German Master. He won the quintangular masters' tourney at London in 1892, a national masters' tourney at London in the same year, and the year following he won the so-called impromptu international tourney in this city, establishing at the same time a world's record by winning all his games, thirteen in number. At Hastings, in 1895, he was third prize winner, and in 1896 he won the famous quadrangular tourney at St. Petersburg. He also won the first prize of the international tournaments of Nuremberg, London, and Paris. The Champion, in his many matches for the championship of the world, has beaten Bardeleben, Bird, Miniati,

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1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4	29 P—K Kt 3	P—Q R 4
2 P—K 4	P x P	30 Kt—R 2	P x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	31 P x P	B—Q 3
4 B—K Kt 5	P—Q B 3	32 P—Q B 3	R—R sq
5 P—K B 3	Q—R 4	33 Kt(R 2)—B sq	R—R 6
6 B x Kt	K P x B	34 R (K B 3)—Q 3	K—B 2
7 P x P	B—Kt 5	35 R—R 2	R x R
8 Q—Q 2	Castles	36 Kt x R	R—B 3
9 B—B 4 ch	K—R sq	37 Kt(R 2)—B sq	P—R 4
10 K Kt—K 2	P—Q 4	38 P—R 4	B—B 2
11 P x P	P x P	39 R—B 3	P—K Kt 3
12 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	40 Kt—Q 3	P—Kt 3
13 Castles (K R)	B—Q 3	41 K—Q 2	Kt—B 4
14 Q—K 3	B—Q 2	42 Kt (Q 3)—B 4	R—Q 3
15 Q—K B 3	Kt—Kt 5	43 Kt x R P	Kt x R P
16 B—K B 5	B x B	44 P x Kt	P x Kt
17 Q x B	Q R—K sq	45 Kt—B 4	P—Kt 4
18 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3	46 Kt x P	R—K 3
19 Q—Q 7	Q—B 2	47 R—B 5	R—Q 3
20 Q x Q	B x Q	48 Kt—B 4	R—Q sq
21 R—B 5	Kt—K 2	49 Kt x P	B—K 4
22 R—B 3	B—Kt 3	50 P x B	K—K 3
23 K—B sq	R—B sq	51 R x P ch	K x P
24 R—Q sq	R—B 5	52 R—B 3	Resigns.
25 R—Q 2	K R—B sq		
26 K—K sq	K—Kt sq		
27 K—Q sq	B—R 4		
28 P—Q Kt 4	B—B 2		

Notes by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.

(White 5): Newman offers the gambit adopted by Lasker against Pillsbury, but Jacobs also knows the trap.

(Black 5): P x P would give White too strong a development.

(Black 23): The play is now leaving its perfunctory moorings, and Jacobs is starting some plans, but against an adversary wittier than himself.

(Black 33): Black very hopeful here. He threatens B x Q Kt P.

(Black 41): This is the move that Newman was waiting for. The Englishman sees just deep enough to get himself into a muddle.

(Black 43): Evidently with the idea that he was getting a blue dog for a brass monkey. A Pawn, however, goes up the flume.

(Black 49): Of course, Jacobs didn't intend it that way; but this move was well liked by Newman, as it brings his win home at once.

(Black 50): If R x Kt ch; K—K 3, and the jig's up.

(Black 51): If K x Kt, then R—Q 6 ch, etc.

(White 52): This wins, as now, on R x Kt ch, R—Q 3 forces the exchange of Rooks.

From The Standard, London.

Mr. Jacobs, who is quite familiar with this opening, having played it frequently, was expected to to obtain a more favorable result. He would have had a good game had he not omitted 9.., P—Q 4 at once. He played the Q P one move later, but White had developed his K B in the mean time, which made a considerable difference. He might, however, have drawn the game had he not overlooked the loss of a Pawn in playing 42.., R—Q 3 instead of Kt—K 2. Afterward the game was over.

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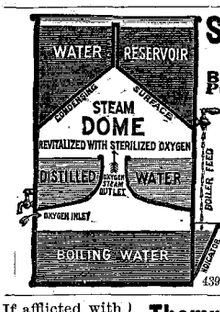

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